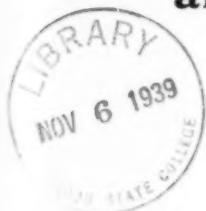


AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

and The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN



NOVEMBER 1, 1939



Physocarpus Monogynus

Amendments to Social Security Act
Root-inducing Substances in Amide Form
Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook
This Business of Ours — By Ernest Hemming

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

and The NATIONAL NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Published on 1st and 15th of month by

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
PUBLISHING CO.

508 S. Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill.
Telephone: Wabash 8194

New York Office—67 West 44th Street
N. L. Huebsch Tel. Murray Hill 2-4871

SUBSCRIPTION: \$1.00 per year; outside
United States, \$1.50. Single copies, 10c.

ADVERTISING: Rates on application.
Forms close five days before date of issue.

Entered as second-class matter Dec. 14, 1933,
at Chicago, Ill., under act of March 3, 1879.

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KNOW YOUR PROSPECTS.

Before you make a customer, in the majority of cases you have to find a prospect. Some sales are made to persons of whom you had no previous record or knowledge, but they are in the small minority.

Hence, if you wish to increase your sales, the first requisite is to increase the number of your prospects. Sales programs are built in relation to the reservoir of prospects, and the bigger the program the larger the reservoir required.

That is a maxim of mail-order firms. The prospect list should be fully as large as the number of your customers, and in most cases it should be considerably larger. If approximately ten per cent of your customers cease buying from you for one reason or another, it is necessary to replace them, and to yield a ten per cent return a prospect list must be an extraordinarily good one. So to expand sales, not to speak of maintaining them, a considerably larger prospect list is required.

To keep the reservoir well supplied, a good prospect list requires constant effort. If you use a mailing list, this means gathering names from new sources, while old ones are discarded. If you employ magazine or newspaper advertising, it means increasing the circulation you reach, provided circulation is available that makes contact with your possible prospects.

Of course, a magazine or newspaper depends upon its mailing list—subscribers—to provide you with a

The Mirror of the Trade

good advertising medium. Hence it is adding new prospects in the form of subscribers, as old ones drop away. A magazine of steadily increasing circulation is particularly valuable, because it is adding prospects for you all the time.

Whatever form of selling you follow, attention should constantly be given to the list of prospects. There are always opportunities for sales overlooked, as every businessman has learned, and the most alert is he who sees that as few as possible escape attention. By knowing your prospects and adding to them constantly, you can make more sales.

IMPROVED FARM DEMAND.

Conditions affecting the consumer demand for farm products continued to improve during the past month. A rate of industrial output approximating the June, 1929, peak may be attained before the year ends, but consumer incomes will still be about ten per cent less, due partly to a lower price level, according to the federal bureau of agricultural economics. Increases in foreign demand for farm products due to the war may be relatively slow in materializing.

The present sharp upswing of domestic industrial production no doubt is resulting in an accumulation of inventories in many lines. This may be followed by a considerable slowing down of industrial production sometime during the first half of 1940. The timing and severity of this period of readjustment will depend partly upon how far the inventory accumulation is carried, the way in which actual domestic consumption and export demand develop, and how nearly the

NO CANVASSERS EMPLOYED.

Subscriptions to the American Nurseryman are handled only by mail, and subscribers are warned not to pay money to strangers. If a cut-price or premium offer is made, you will know such strangers are swindlers, because no one is authorized to make such special offers.

Only news representatives of the magazine may accept subscriptions, and they are well known to the trade in their respective localities. If you do not know the person who invites you to subscribe, do not pay him money, but send it direct by mail to this office.

readjustment periods in the several important industries coincide. A recession growing out of these conditions probably will not accumulate sufficient force to offset other favorable factors in the situation and prevent further improvement in the general level of industrial activity and consumer incomes during most of 1940.

PHYSOCARPUS MONOGYNUS.

Physocarpus monogynus is the smallest and most compact of all the ninebarks. It usually does not exceed three feet in height, bearing leaves from three-fourths of an inch to an inch and one-quarter in length. The leaves are rather deeply cut into three to five lobes. The lobes are rounded, sharply toothed and glabrous. This species is native of the region from South Dakota and Wyoming to Texas and New Mexico.

As with most of the ninebarks, this species is not especially showy in flower and fruit. The flowers are small and pinkish and are borne in a cluster of only a few blooms. The flowers are produced in June. The small fruit pods, borne in clusters, often turn quite red and showy.

Physocarpus monogynus is not particular as to culture and exposure. It does well in a wide variation of soils, stands drought well and is satisfactory in either sun or shade. Propagation is by hardwood or softwood cuttings or by seeds.

There is no doubt that *Physocarpus monogynus* is one of our best low foliage shrubs. It is dense, the texture is fine, and it possesses the quality of bearing the leaves well to the ground. The yellowish-green cast of the foliage may be raised as an objection to this plant, but this color is not objectionable in many situations. This plant can be used as a small foliage plant in the foundation planting or in the foreground of the shrub border. It also does well as a dwarf hedge plant.

L. C. C.

RASPBERRY anthracnose is controlled easily by spraying the canes with summer-strength liquid lime-sulphur having a specific gravity of 1.006, to prevent its overwintering, and by burning the old canes that are infected.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

[Registered U. S. Patent Office]

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

NOVEMBER 1, 1939

Amendments to Social Security Act

Changes Especially Important to Nurserymen Will Take Effect on January 1, 1940, among Them the Revised Definition of Agricultural Labor Exempting More Employees

The first amendments to the social security act, signed August 10 by President Roosevelt and, with certain exceptions, taking effect January 1, 1940, include a number of changes important to nurserymen.

In general, the most important amendment is that which continues through 1942 the present tax rate of one per cent on employer and on employee, instead of the increase to one and one-half per cent which was to become effective in 1940 under the original law.

The old age tax continues to be levied on the first \$3,000 of wages paid to an employee. Effective 1940, each employer will continue to pay the employer's tax and to deduct and pay the employee's tax on the first \$3,000, regardless of the fact that the employee may be receiving wages from other employers. But the employee working for more than one employer will be permitted to file an application for refund of the tax paid on his own behalf on wages exceeding a total of \$3,000 from all employers.

Unemployment Tax on \$3,000.

Whereas at present the federal unemployment insurance tax applies on the total amount of wages payable, beginning January 1, 1940, only the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each employee will be taxable, just as in the case of the old age benefits tax.

In paying the unemployment insurance tax in January, 1940, it should be noted, the entire amount of taxable wages to each worker should be included, even if more than \$3,000, as that tax covers 1939 wages. Beginning with 1940, the tax for unemployment insurance will be levied on wages paid, so that the basis for both old age and federal unemploy-

ment insurance taxes will be the same, including only the first \$3,000.

Some states have already amended their laws so that the state unemployment compensation tax will apply on only the first \$3,000 of wages paid to each calendar year, beginning in 1940. These states include Arkansas, California, Florida, New Jersey, Ohio, Oregon, South Carolina, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington and West

Clearer definition of agricultural labor in the amendments to the social security act materially extends exemptions of nursery employees beyond the present status. The saving in taxes to members of the American Association of Nurserymen alone was estimated at \$70,000 per year by Clarence O. Siebenthaler in his report as chairman of the legislation committee at the Portland convention. After January 1, 1940, employees doing landscape planting, maintenance workers, bookkeepers and other office employees if the services are rendered in major part on a farm will be added to the list of nursery workers exempt.

Virginia. The probability is that other state laws will be amended to bring them in line with the federal change, so that the saving on pay roll tax will be both federal and state.

Statement to Employees.

Beginning in 1940, employers will be required to furnish each employee a written statement, which he can retain, covering a period of one calendar year, or from one to four calendar quarters, carrying the following information: Employer's name, employee's name, period covered by statement, total wages paid, amount of old age benefits tax deducted from employee's wages.

The statement must be furnished to the employee not later than the last day of the second calendar month following the period covered by the statement. When an employee leaves, however, the final statement must be furnished on the day on which the last payment of wages is made. If an employer desires, he can furnish the statement to the employee at the time of each payment of wages, instead of quarterly, and in such case the statement is to show the date of wage payments, instead of the period covered by the statement. A penalty of \$5 is provided for each failure to furnish such statement to an employee.

Tax on Employees over 65.

Under the original social security act, when an employee reached 65 his wages were immediately exempted from the federal old age benefits tax. Similarly, his earnings after reaching that age were not used as a basis for computing benefits. One of the new amendments requires that both the employer and the affected employee pay taxes on earnings of the worker over 65. This amendment became ef-

fective August 10, 1939, and the application of the tax on employees over 65 is retroactive to the beginning of this year.

The employer must pay his one per cent tax on each employee over 65 for all wages paid him since the first of the year. Collection of the tax from the employee is another matter. If the employee over 65 is employed on November 8, 1939 (ninety days after the effective date of the amendment), the employer must either collect or assume payment for the back tax for wages earned since January 1, 1939. But if the employment of the worker over 65 is terminated before November 8, the employer will not be held responsible for the collection or payment of the employee's back tax, except in case the employer has in his possession money belonging to such employee.

Refunds for Earlier Taxes.

Employers who failed to obtain credit against the federal unemployment insurance tax for state contributions for 1936, 1937 and 1938, because the state payments were made too late, are now entitled to and should apply for a refund of ninety per cent of the three per cent federal tax which was paid for such year or years. The claim for refund may be filed within four years after the date of payment of the federal tax, and form 843 is to be used, which can be secured from a local collector's office.

Payments Not Taxable.

After January 1, 1940, an employer will be permitted to exclude from the taxable pay roll for both old age and unemployment insurance taxes the following: Group insurance payments for retirement benefits, sickness or accident disability and, under certain provisions, death benefits; dismissal payments which the employer is not legally required to make; employee's old age tax or state unemployment compensation contributions, when assumed and paid by the employer without deduction from the remuneration of the employee.

Agricultural Labor.

The exemption of agricultural labor is continued, and a new subsection was inserted defining the term more clearly. The definition has considerably broadened the scope of the exemption by excluding numerous types of services considered to be an in-

tegral part of farming activities, but heretofore held to be taxable employment. The first paragraph of the definition exempts service performed on a farm, in the employ of any person, in cultivating the soil or in raising or harvesting any agricultural or horticultural commodity, including nursery products.

The second paragraph of the definition exempts services in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm in connection with the operation, management, conservation, improvement or maintenance of such farm and its tools and equipment, if the major part of those services is performed on a farm. Services exempt under this paragraph may include, for example, services performed by carpenters, painters, farm supervisors, irrigation engineers, bookkeepers, stenographers, night watchmen, packing house employees and other skilled or semiskilled workers whose services contribute in any way to the proper conduct of the farm or the farms operated by their employers. It is stipulated that the services must be performed in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of the farm, so that the exemption will not extend to services performed by such persons as employees of a commercial painting concern, for example, which contracts with a farmer to renovate his property.

The fourth paragraph of the subsection extends the exemption to service, though not performed in the employ of the owner or tenant or other operator of a farm, performed in the handling, planting, freezing, grading, storing or delivery to storage or to market or to a carrier for transportation to market, of any agricultural or horticultural commodity, provided such service is performed as an incident to ordinary farming operations. The expression "as an incident to ordinary farming operations" is, in general, intended to cover all services of the character described in the paragraph which are ordinarily performed by the employees of a farmer or by employees of a farmers' co-operative organization or group, as a prerequisite to the marketing, in its unmanufactured state, of any agricultural or horticultural commodity produced by such farmer or by the members of such organization or group. The expression also includes the delivery of such commodity to the place where, in the ordinary and natural course of

the particular kind of farming operation involved, the commodity accumulates in storage for distribution into the usual channels of commerce and consumption.

The word "planting" was inserted by the Senate finance committee as a result of the effort of the American Association of Nurserymen in behalf of its members doing a landscape business. The planting of nursery stock on a client's premises is to be considered as a prerequisite to marketing, in the opinion of the A. A. N. executive secretary, since the planting operation is part of the marketing agreement, for sale is made subject to planting.

Salesmen Still Exempt.

No change was made in the status of agents and outside salesmen, and they are still exempt from the tax. When the bill was first before Congress, salesmen and agents were included under the law, but later this provision was stricken out.

PARK EXECUTIVES CONCUR.

With the endorsement of the A. A. N. convention at Portland, Robert Pyle, chairman of the botanical gardens and arboreta committee, presented a resolution at the recent convention of the American Institute of Park Executives, at Philadelphia, urging action toward developing in localities where there is no arboretum a section of a suitable park for that purpose. He further advanced the idea of organizing an American association of arboretum executives, which met with favor. In consequence, the park executives at Philadelphia adopted the following resolution:

Moved, that the president of American Institute of Park Executives be directed to appoint a committee on arboreta and botanical gardens, whose duties shall be to extend encouragement and assistance to member executives in the building of an arboretum as a part of any park where such establishment will prove advantageous; and, further, this committee shall be requested to promote the plan whereby there may be set up in accord with their own expressed desire an organization of arboretum executives, which group shall be invited to hold their annual meetings in association with annual conventions of American Institute of Park Executives.

THE purchase of shrubbery and trees from the Schell Nursery Co. for the landscaping of the seven public schools of Amarillo, Tex., has been authorized by the board of trustees of the Amarillo independent school district and Amarillo College.

Root-inducing Substances in Amide Form

Comparison of Their Use with Indole Acids Suggests Promising New Development
 —By V. T. Stoutemyer, Bureau of Plant Industry, U. S. Department of Agriculture

Alpha-naphthaleneacetic acid is one of the most effective of the root-inducing substances, but it has not been used so extensively as the indole acids in practical propagation because of the much greater toxicity to plant tissues when the dosage is not confined within a narrow range of optimal concentrations. When an excessive amount is applied to a cutting by any method of application, the death of large areas of tissue or even the entire cutting ensues. Although less toxic, all of the synthetic growth substances, including indoleacetic acid or indolebutyric acid, produce the same effects in excessive concentrations.

The apparently hitherto untried amide derivatives of several well known growth substances, as tested by the author, seem to be remarkably devoid of toxic effects and, at the same time, highly effective in promoting root initiation. In the following experiments, phenylacetamide, 1-naphthylacetamide and 1-naphthylthioacetamide were used. The action of these compounds was compared with that of naphthaleneacetic acid and, to a lesser extent, with the indole acids. The amides showed response of a type which is unlike that of any of the free acids now in use as growth substances or their salts or esters. With the amides, increases in dosage to the point of excess rarely produced the usual signs of toxicity other than diminution or inhibition of root formation, while the cuttings remained in an apparently healthy condition. Thus with *Pachysandra terminalis*, treatment of the cuttings with a mixture of one part of naphthaleneacetic acid in 250 parts of talc in one instance killed most of the cuttings, while the same strength of naphthylacetamide produced heavy rooting. With the latter chemical, a concentration as high as one part in 50 parts talc produced good rooting. With *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, this strength practically inhibited rooting. With the amides, signs of injury to the cuttings were rare, and in trials with other species, excessive concentrations merely delayed or inhibited rooting. The amide group in these chemicals apparently gave to the cuttings much

latitude of dosage and an even greater freedom from toxic effects than is possessed by the indole compounds.

In our trials, the amides, including phenylacetamide, naphthylacetamide and naphthylthioacetamide, usually appeared to be about as active in root formation as the free acids or sometimes definitely superior. The stronger root-forming action cannot be explained on the basis of solubility, since the amides are less soluble than the free acids.

Phenylacetamide produced excellent rooting of softwood cuttings, particularly when the dosages were increased over those normally used with the most common growth substances in talc dust mixtures. Though the various phenyl compounds produce excellent responses on leafy softwood cuttings, they often fail on hardwood cuttings or with difficult subjects where needed most.

The chemicals used in these trials were mixed with talc, according to the method of preparation and usage reported previously by the author¹ and the mixtures contained one part of growth substance to 1,000, 250, 100 and 50 parts of powdered talc. The powders were applied by dipping the moistened basal ends of the cuttings in the mixtures and tapping the cuttings lightly to remove excess amounts.

Since good conditions for propagation were maintained in this experiment, the percentage of rooting was frequently high in all lots. The heaviness of the roots in the various treatments was compared by grading the cuttings in several arbitrary classes based on the number and length of roots produced. Thus, both the percentage of cuttings rooted and the relative sizes of the root systems in the various treatments could be compared. The criteria were necessarily changed somewhat to fit the characteristic types of root systems in the different species. Usually any cuttings having only one or two long roots or less than a half-dozen short roots were classed under "light root-

ing." Cuttings having an exceptionally vigorous root system were listed under "heavy rooting," but the distinction between this class and "medium rooting" was necessarily somewhat arbitrary. The "overtreatment type rooting" describes those cuttings in which roots emerged not only at the base of the cuttings, but also up the stem for a considerable distance. This type of rooting, though not necessarily injurious, is often considered undesirable and indicates that an excessively high concentration of growth substance was applied to the cuttings.

The test plants were divers in botanical relationships and native habitats. Usually twenty cuttings were used in each lot and all treatments were replicated whenever possible. The treatments included a graded series of concentrations assumed tentatively to be most suitable for the plant in question. The cuttings were rooted in sand in an outdoor propagating frame, in closed Wardian cases in a greenhouse or sometimes on open greenhouse benches. In the last-named situation, the cuttings were covered with a single layer of cheesecloth.

Data from some of the more extensive trials of rooting are summarized in table 1. The results in the various replications were remarkably uniform, and in order to condense and simplify the results, the combined averages are presented only for the treatments with concentrations near the optimal.

Our comparisons of the amides with indolebutyric acid or indoleacetic acid on an equal weight basis have usually shown the naphthylacetamide to have some advantage, although this is probably a coincidence resulting from the selection of test species. The naphthylacetamide has given results much superior to those obtained by using the indole acids on cuttings of *Pachysandra terminalis*, *Ligustrum ovalifolium* and hybrid Kurume-type azaleas. Some results with azalea cuttings are shown in table 2. The growth substances tried were all 1-250 talc dust mixtures, and replicated lots of twenty cuttings were used. This azalea is not a difficult subject to root, but the root systems produced by the naphthylacetamide were heavier than

¹Stoutemyer, V. T. Talc as a carrier of substances inducing root formation in softwood cuttings. *Proc. Amer. Soc. Hort. Sci.* (1938) 36: 817-822. 1939.

those produced by other growth substances.

The results of the trials of rooting with various plants may be summarized as follows:

Naphthylacetamide produced rooting superior to that obtained with naphthaleneacetic acid in wood of both the previous and the current season of *Pachysandra terminalis*, and in softwood cuttings of *Melastoma* sp., *Forsythia viridissima koreana*, Chinese giant pepper, Havana tobacco and a hybrid abelia (*Abelia grandiflora* x *A. Schumannii*). Rooting responses were practically identical in cuttings of *Ligustrum ovalifolium*, *Gleditsia triacanthos* and *Deutzia crenata eburnea*.

Naphthaleneacetic acid produced slightly heavier rooting than naphthylacetamide in cuttings of *Actinidia arguta*, *Coriaria* sp. and *Hypericum* sp. and definitely superior rooting in *Diervilla floribunda* and *Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii*.

Naphthylthioacetamide, as used in these trials, usually gave results similar to those obtained with the naphthylacetamide, but produced much poorer rooting in *Melastoma* sp. and *Ligustrum ovalifolium*. Fifty per cent rooting was obtained on softwood cuttings of the somewhat difficult subject, *Prunus Mahaleb*, through treatment of the cuttings with naphthylthioacetamide, but the presence of damping-off fungi in all lots made interpretation of the results on this species uncertain.

Naphthylacetamide and naphthylthioacetamide are among the least toxic and most effective root-inducing substances known at present. The action of these compounds is unlike that of any of the synthetic growth substances now in common use, and this fact may have some important physiological implications.

Acknowledgments.

This report includes data secured in a cooperative investigation on problems of vegetative propagation of superior selections of economic erosion-resisting plants. These studies are conducted jointly by the division of plant exploration and introduction, bureau of plant industry, and the hill culture division, soil conservation service. The experiments in rooting of cuttings were conducted at the United States plant introduction garden, Glenn Dale, Md. Thanks are due to S. B. Detwiler, of the hill culture

Table 1.
PER CENT OF ROOTING OF CUTTINGS TREATED WITH NAPHTHYLACETAMIDE (NAD) AND NAPHTHALENEACETIC ACID (NAA) IN TALC.

Subject and Rooting Period	Treatment	Total Percentage Rooted	Over-treatment					Alive Not Rooted	Dead
			Type	Heavy Rooting	Medium Rooting	Light Rooting			
Actinidia arguta June 6 to June 21	None	37.5					12.5	25.0	60.0 2.5
	Talc	60.0					35.0	25.0	37.5 2.5
	NAA 1-1000	87.5	62.5	15.0	10.0				12.5
Abelia hybrid (A. grandiflora x A. Schumannii) June 6 to June 21	NAD 1-1000	70.0		10.0	25.0		35.0	25.0	5.0
	None	20.0						20.0	45.0 35.0
	NAA 1-1000	15.0	10.0	5.0					20.0 65.0
Coriaria sp. July 1 to July 18	NAD 1-1000	85.0							
	NAA 1-1000	75.0							
	None	57.5							
Deutzia crenata eburnea July 20 to Aug. 7	NAA 1-1000	40.0							
	NAD 1-1000	95.0							
	NAD 1-1000	85.0							
Diervilla floribunda June 6 to June 17	None	57.5							
	Talc	85.0							
	NAA 1-1000	97.5	5.0	75.0	17.5				
Forsythia viridis-sima koreana July 20 to Aug. 4	NAD 1-1000	92.5							
	NAA 1-1000	85.0							
	NAA 1-250	75.0							
Hypericum sp. July 19 to Aug. 7	NAD 1-1000	95.0							
	NAA 1-1000	85.0							
	NAD 1-1000	72.5							
Ligustrum ovalifolium June 12 to July 17	None	45.0							
	Talc	30.0							
	NAA 1-1000	52.5							
	NAD 1-1000	60.0							
	NAA 1-250	80.0							
Melastoma sp. May 16 to May 25	NAD 1-250	70.0							
	Talc	100.0						100.0	
	NAA 1-1000	100.0						100.0	
Pachysandra terminalis (Growth of previous season) May 3 to May 25	NAD 1-1000	100.0						100.0	
	None	8.0						8.0	92.0
	NAA 1-1000	56.0						56.0	44.0
Pachysandra terminalis (Growth of current season) May 25 to June 27	NAD 1-1000	68.0						68.0	32.0
	NAA 1-250	4.0							96.0
	NAD 1-250	88.0						88.0	12.0
Pyracantha coccinea Lalandii June 7 to June 26	None	35.0						2.5	65.0
	Talc	37.5						37.5	62.5
	NAA 1-250	82.5						20.0	12.5
	NAD 1-250	77.5						12.5	

Table 2.
ROOTING RESPONSE OF AZALEA CUTTINGS TREATED WITH VARIOUS GROWTH SUBSTANCES.

Treatment	Rooting Period	Total Percentage Rooted	Over-treatment					Alive Not Rooted	Dead
			Type	Heavy Rooting	Medium Rooting	Light Rooting			
Naphthylacetamide	June 15 to July 21 (In outdoor frame)	82.5					37.5	25.0	20.0 15.0 2.5
Indoleacetic acid		80.0					2.5	77.5	15.0 5.0
Indolebutyric acid		80.0					5.0	65.0	20.0
Naphthylacetamide	June 15 to August 2	85.0					52.5	10.0	22.5 2.5 12.5
Indoleacetic acid (In greenhouse)		80.0	10.0	15.0	17.5	37.5	12.5	7.5	
Indolebutyric acid		65.0		20.0	20.0	25.0		15.0	20.0

division, for supplying the services of his staff members, F. L. O'Rourke and J. R. Jester, who assisted in the details of propagation.

Excerpts from a Plantsman's Notebook

Further Notes on the Culture, Propagation and Uses of Many Kinds of Plants Given Garden Trial in Years Past—By C. W. Wood

Spigelia Marilandica.

(July 10, 1925.) Old Adrian von der Spigel, who "was perhaps the first to give directions for preparing an herbarium" and who wrote on botany back in the early part of the seventeenth century, gave his name to a group of American plants, of which the Indian pink or pinkroot, *Spigelia marilandica*, is the only one I know. Although it inhabits rich woods throughout the middle west from Ohio and Missouri southward to the gulf states, it seems never to have gained the attention of gardeners except in isolated cases. That is not as it should be, nor are the words of half-praise one sometimes reads in books all that it deserves, because its one-sided cymes of yellow-throated, bright red flowers in May and June are among the brightest ornaments of its season that will grow in the amount of shade it endures. Although Barclay wrote in the *Cyclopedia of Horticulture* that "shade is not necessary for its welfare in good, loose, deep loam," I find that it suffers greatly in my dry, sandy soil if it is not well shielded from the sun, and it is always better here in soil that is always moist. The foregoing will tell experienced plant growers that in the pinkroot they are likely to find a plant that will be eagerly taken by gardeners with shady spots to clothe.

Hudsonia.

(May 8, 1933.) *Hudsonia tomentosa* is a small heathlike shrubby plant, that should appeal to the grower of unusual items. So far as I know, it is not advertised in American catalogues, making it truly an out-of-ordinary plant. And it is out of the ordinary in many ways. True, it is not showy in the sense that many gardeners demand of their plants, but it possesses many charms which would endear it to the connoisseur. It is a densely tufted plant, with scalelike, downy persistent leaves, the upper part of each branch being covered with small, quite showy, bright yellow flowers during May and June. Here in Michigan the plant is found along the shores of the Great lakes in practically pure beach sand, which

in the situations selected by it is nearly always acid. It may be grown from seeds and, being closely related to the rockroses (*helianthemums*), may be expected to grow from cuttings.

Anemonopsis Macrophylla.

(September 20, 1938.) *Anemonopsis*, because it is anemone-like, and *macrophylla*, because of its large leaves, would seem to be literally described by its name, yet that is rather misleading. It is scarcely anemone-like when judged from the gardener's viewpoint, because the petals, instead of spreading as in most anemones and especially so in *A. japonica*, to which it is most nearly comparable, form a sort of cone in the center of the sepals, the purple-tipped, white flowers nodding from the tops of the foot-tall stems. Nor are the leaves really large, but only comparatively so. They are, however, quite ornamental in their ternately compound form and incised edges, reminding one somewhat of the baneberry. This plant is a summer bloomer, delighting in rich soil and part shade. Propagation is from fall-sown seeds or by division of the roots in fall or early spring, preferably the latter, I believe.

Salvia Scabiosæfolia.

(September 29, 1939.) Perennial salvias are so confused in gardens that I never feel safe in naming the ones that come my way. For instance, I thought I had found *Salvia nemorosa* after years of searching, but Dr. Bailey told a friend who submitted a plant for identification that it was not true *nemorosa*, but a hybrid which has recently been named *S. superba*. In any case, it comes as true from seed as one expects in a salvia. But what I started out to discuss was a plant, new to me last year, which was received as *S. scabiosæfolia*. The books say this is a white-flowered species from Tauria (*S. Habliziana* is a synonym) growing from a foot to eighteen inches in height. My plants answer that description, except that the flowers are tinged blue, sometimes with much of that color in the throat and on the lip. The books do not, however, say anything about the size of the flower, which is quite large for a

sage, being one of the best features in the plant. It flowers here for more than a month in early summer. A short acquaintance with a plant does not justify positive statements about its worth, but I am quite sure this one will be welcomed by gardeners if and when it is offered.

Salvia Digitalis.

(September 29, 1939.) *Salvia digitalis* is another sage whose identity is obscured by the general confusion which exists in the genus. It is a Chinese plant, I believe, and like so many others from that country, is not reliably hardy in my garden. I shall be sorry to lose it, too, for its tuft of large, thick, gray-green leaves, with their layers of white wool on the underside, is an intriguing ornament throughout the open year. And its 20-inch branching stems, which carry whitish, violet-tipped flowers from June onward, complete a really worthy plant. It should do well in well drained soil and sun anywhere south of the latitude of Chicago and would no doubt be a ready seller.

Centaurium Scilloides.

(September 29, 1939.) This paragraph is meant for southern readers who are looking for an out-of-ordinary item to offer their rock garden customers. The plant, *Centaurium scilloides*, comes from the Azores, and so is not extremely hardy, though it is not so tender as its warm home would indicate, as I proved to myself a year or two ago, when two or three of them in pots were overlooked and left in a coldframe over winter. I should expect them to be hardy south of Virginia, along the coast, and correspondingly farther south inland.

Centaurium is a member of the gentian family and, like many of the clan, rather tricky, some of the species being rather short-lived. Most of the species, including the present one, I believe, want an acid soil, sunshine and a fair amount of moisture. The beauty of *scilloides*, which includes an incredible number of rose-pink flowers on 3-inch stems for close to two months, beginning here in July, is surely worth the care needed to make

it happy. Seeds planted during the cool weather of early spring usually germinate fairly well, though I have had little success with them indoors. A coldframe is to be preferred to a greenhouse, I believe. Cuttings taken after the flowering season root readily in a shaded frame.

Anacyclus Depressus.

(April 5, 1939.) Not often will a plant from northern Africa stand the winters of northern Michigan, but the composite heading these notes, which is variously known as *anacyclus*, *chrysanthemum* and *pyrethrum*, is a notable exception. In fact it is notable for reasons other than its reaction to cold, its mat of silky, ferny foliage being a distinguished ornament throughout the year and its white daisies with crimson tips and crimson on the underside of the petals, which are held tightly against the foliage, make it noticeable during its long blooming period. The latter seems not to be a constant thing under midwest conditions, sometimes lasting throughout most of the summer, though it may be confined to a month or two in late spring and early summer. Anyway it is looked at, the plant is a winner for an open soil and sunny situation—one that attracts attention immediately. I think, though, that a word of caution should be set down about its hardiness, for I should dislike for growers 200 miles south of me to buy stock of it and find it unable to stand their climate. Because of the character of its foliage, I should not expect it to stand the moisture that it would have to endure on a flat surface in heavy soil. With perfect drainage and some protection from cold winds in snowless sections, one should experience little trouble with it. It is easily grown from fall-sown seeds and from cuttings taken in summer; spring cuttings seldom root for me.

Erigeron Compositus.

(June 11, 1923.) Generally speaking, the fleabanes excite little interest in gardeners. That is true, no doubt, because most of the kinds which have received much publicity are rather drab-looking. The state of affairs could be corrected, I am sure, if gardeners knew some of the kinds which are now blooming here. *Erigeron compositus* surely would help toward that end, especially now that rock gardening is beginning to take the public's fancy. Even when out of bloom, its tuft of

much-divided, gray foliage is pleasing to the eye if planted in masses, but, from May throughout June, when it reaches the height of its floriferousness, and then more sparingly throughout the summer if it does not suffer for moisture, it is indeed a little charmer. It makes conservative tufts, from which spring a succession of 2-inch stems, each bearing a solitary inch-wide daisy of white, lavender or even purple, depending upon what part of its wide range one's plants came from. Here, it does well in a sunny spot that is well drained and can usually get along on the ordinary amount of moisture.

(June 30, 1933.) A plant now in the garden under label of *E. trifidus* looks like an *E. compositus* that has had too rich food. Instead of the two inches of the latter this one has almost doubled that stature and is more leafy, and its lavender-lilac or white flowers are larger.

(September 29, 1939.) A plant new to me this year came in seeds

last spring as *E. compositus nudus* and, although it has not yet flowered here, looks like even a better plant than the type. It appears so far to be a more conservative grower, with perhaps lovelier foliage, because of an added dose of silver.

(Note) All these fleabanes are easily grown from seed and, unlike asters which require fall planting, usually come well from spring sowing. They may also be propagated from cuttings. The alpine kinds, of which the preceding are examples, are quite easily managed in ordinary garden soil that is well drained. I find they do better, though, if they are given leaf mold in the proportion of about one part to three parts of loam. That seems to help them through dry spells which might otherwise be too much for their high-born nature. Good drainage can not be too highly stressed, especially for the hairy one mentioned here.

Astilbes.

(September 30, 1939.) Although I do not try to grow the named forms of *Astilbe japonica*, because of the lack of proper soil and facilities, they are among my favorites of the saxifrage family, and I always have my eyes open for new varieties. Two new ones, *Bremen* and *Fanal*, seen this year gave me so much pleasure that I am glad to pass the good word along, for I am sure they will make money for every astilbe grower. The first may perhaps best be described as pinkish-carmine, an unusual color in astilbes, with flower spikes a foot or more in length. *Fanal* is also unusual in its deep garnet color, a darker shade of red than I have seen in these plants. Both should attract the attention of gardeners, and if you grow astilbes for forcing you can scarcely get along without them.

LEAD-LINED GARDEN POOLS.

Artificial garden pools need not look artificial, as the illustrations on this and the opposite pages show. When the design has been carefully thought out and a pool-building material is used which lends itself readily to concealment, the finished work often simulates nature so closely that even the most observant person is deceived.

The artificial pools shown are in the valley garden of the Archie Lee estate, St. Louis county, Mo. They were designed and installed under the supervision of John Noyes, St.



Lead-lined Small Pond and Brook.

Louis landscape architect. The project included the construction of three pools and a connecting brook. The pools, which range in size from the relatively small one seen in the single-column illustration to the large kidney-shaped pond shown separately, as well as the brook, were lined throughout with sheet lead.

In planning the garden, the architect's problem was to add the interest of water in the form of pools and cascades without spoiling the natural effect of a little brook which ran through the estate. To create the illusion of natural bodies of water in the grassy lowlands of the valley, it was felt that grass, shrubs and plants should grow literally at the water's edge with only occasional outcroppings of rock.

It was this desire to bring the plantings directly to the banks of the pools that influenced the selection of lead as the lining material. Had masonry been used, the sides of the pools would have had to be sufficiently thick to withstand the stress of temperature changes as well as to take the necessary reenforcing metal. Further, the thick sides would have left a wide, even border of an artificial material. This border could have been hidden only by using rock on top, which would have produced a necklace-like appearance, less pleasing than the occasional rock outcrop shown in the photographs.

Through the use of lead, it was possible to avoid hard, definite pool outlines. Rock was used where it seemed most natural—in forming small dams and projections. Shrubbery was planted so that it would overhang the banks of the pools and the stream, completely hiding the edges of the lead sheets which may be seen in the single-column illustration and that of the kidney-shaped pond, both of which are from photo-



General View of Pools in Garden after Landscaping.

graphs taken shortly after construction. The lead used for lining purposes was one-sixteenth inch thick, weighing approximately four pounds per square foot. About eight tons of lead were required for the complete development.

As many architects have discovered, sheet lead as a pool-building material has advantages over and above the "true to nature" effect it makes possible. For example, the cost of constructing a lead-lined pool is usually less than the cost of building pools of other materials. Less excavation is necessary, and there are no forms to build. Further, lead is a malleable metal, which conforms readily to the irregularities of the ground over which it is laid, facilitating installation. Finally, lead is durable and permanent. A properly constructed lead lining will last indefinitely and requires little or no maintenance, according to a recent article in the Dutch Boy Quarterly, published by the National Lead Co.,

New York, which permitted the foregoing quotation and use of the illustrations.

BLUE CAMPANULA.

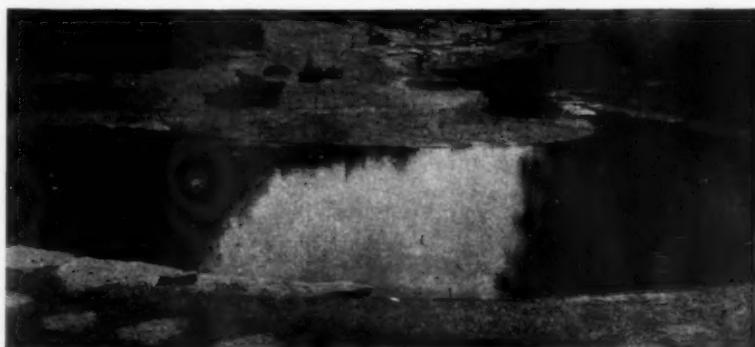
Campanula Blue Gardenia is a direct cross, the parent plants being *Campanula persicifolia* and *Campanula persicifolia Moerheimii*. Out of approximately 3,700 seedlings from this cross were selected seven new campanulas. After the growing season of another year, the number was reduced to four because of the likeness of some of these seven to the others. *Campanula Blue Gardenia* is the first of this series of campanulas to be offered to the public.

Blue Gardenia, as its name implies, is of gardenia form. The blooms, measuring between two and one-half and three inches across, are a beautiful shade of blue, produced almost the entire length of 30-inch stems, with from five to eight flower spikes on one plant. It makes an excellent cut flower. Its foliage is dark green and leathery.

This variety is easy to grow in the average garden soil with ordinary drainage and is extremely hardy.

This campanula, depending upon the season, starts blooming about the last of June and continues well into the middle of July.

THE bid of Mecklenburg Nurseries, Inc., Charlotte, N. C., to landscape the Fairview Homes housing project at Charlotte has been approved by the United States Housing Authority.



Largest Pond as It Appeared Shortly after Construction.

Deciduous Plants for Every Purpose

Lists According to Growth Characteristics, Culture and Uses of Selected Plants Included in "Compiling a New Nursery List" Continued from Preceding Issue—By L. C. Chadwick

II. GROUND COVERS, SHRUBS AND SMALL TREES (GROUPS 2-6)

D. USE—Continued

(9) Plants for light, sandy soils

Group 3

Amorpha canescens
Ceanothus americanus
Ceanothus pallidus rosea
Cytisus scoparius
Lonicera spinosa Alberti
Potentilla fruticosa
Symporicarpos Chenaultii

Group 4

Caragana Maximowicziana
Diervilla sessilifolia
Hypericum prolificum
Rhus canadensis
Rosa lucida
Symporicarpos vulgaris

Group 5

Acanthopanax pentaphylla
Caragana microphylla
Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Lonicera Morrowi
Prunus pumila
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Robinia Hartwegii

Group 6

Caragana arborescens
Cornus mas
Ligustrum vulgare
Lonicera Maackii podocarpa
Rhamnus Frangula
Shepherdia argentea
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum Lantana

(10) Plants for wet soil

Group 4

Calycanthus floridus
Cephaelanthus occidentalis
Diervilla sessilifolia
Itea virginica

Group 5

Aronia arbutifolia brilliantissima
Aronia melanocarpa elata
Clethra alnifolia Michauxi
Cornus alba sibirica
Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Ilex verticillata
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum venosum Canbyi

Group 6

Aesculus parviflora
Benzoin aestivale
Evonymus americanus
Ligustrum vulgare
Magnolia glauca
Salix discolor
Salix incana
Vaccinium corymbosum
Viburnum americanum
Viburnum Lantana

(11) Plants requiring or preferring a neutral to alkaline soil

Group 2

Hypericum Buckleii

Group 3

Amorpha canescens
Cytisus scoparius
Deutzia gracilis
Hypericum patulum Henryi
Indigofera Kirilowii
Symporicarpos Chenaultii

Group 4

Hypericum prolificum
Philadelphus Lemoinei Avalanche
Symporicarpos racemosus laevigatus

Group 5

Deutzia Lemoinei Boule de Neige
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Lonicera tatarica rosea
Philadelphus virginicus Argentine
Robinia Hartwegii

Group 6

Cercis canadensis
Holodiscus discolor
Kelreuteria paniculata
Laburnum Vossii
Syringa (all species)

(12) Plants requiring or preferring an acid soil

Group 2

Vaccinium pensylvanicum

Group 3

Vaccinium vacillans

Group 4

Azalea Kaempferi
Azalea mollis
Azalea (others)

Group 5

Azaleas
Enkianthus subsessilis
Ilex verticillata
Rhododendron mucronulatum

Group 6

Chionanthus virginica
Cornus florida
Cornus florida rubra
Gordonia alata
Symplocos paniculata

(13) Plants adapted for seaside planting

Group 2

Lonicera japonica Halliana
Zanthorhiza apifolia

Group 3

Cytisus scoparius
Symporicarpos Chenaultii

Group 4

Hydrangea quercifolia
Itea virginica
Shepherdia canadensis
Symporicarpos vulgaris

Group 5

Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Ligustrum Ibla Regelianum
Lonicera Morrowi
Myrica carolinensis
Prunus pumila
Prunus maritima
Rhodotypos kerrioides

Group 6

Acer Ginnala
Baccharis halimifolia
Hippophae rhamnoides
Viburnum dentatum
Viburnum Lantana

(14) Plants adapted to congested city conditions

Group 2

Lonicera japonica Halliana

Group 3

Lonicera spinosa Alberti
Physocarpus monogynus
Symporicarpos Chenaultii

Group 4

Caragana Maximowicziana
Diervilla sessilifolia
Ribes alpinum
Symporicarpos vulgaris
Viburnum Carlesii

Group 5

Acanthopanax pentaphylla
Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis
Ligustrum Ibla Regelianum
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Korolkowii
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Viburnum dilatatum
Viburnum tomentosum
Viburnum venosum Canbyi

Group 6

Caragana arborescens
Cornus mas
Crataegus cordata
Evonymus europaeus
Evonymus yedoensis
Hibiscus syriacus
Ligustrum vulgare
Rhamnus Chadwicki
Syringa chinensis
Syringa vulgaris
Viburnum americanum
Viburnum Lantana
Viburnum rufidulum
Viburnum Sieboldii

(15) Plants for growing in tubs

Group 3

Berberis Thunbergii compacta
Berberis plurifolia erecta
Cotoneaster adpressa
Viburnum Opulus nanum

Group 4

Abelia grandiflora
Cotoneaster apiculata
Ribes alpinum

Group 5

Ligustrum Ibolium

(16) Striking twig characters

(a) Thorny

Acanthopanax pentaphylla
Berberis Thunbergii compacta
Crataegus coccinea
Crataegus cordata
Crataegus Oxyacantha Paulii
Cydonia Maulei superba
Malus Sargentii
Prunus sinensis
Rhamnus Chadwicki
Rosa lucida

(b) Twigs corky

Evonymus alatus

(c) Effective color

Group 2

Vaccinium pensylvanicum—green

Group 3
Cytisus scoparius—green
Zenobia pulverulenta—gray

Group 4
Abelia grandiflora—red
Hydrangea quercifolia—brown
Itea virginica—green
Kerria japonica—green
Rosa lucida—red
Shepherdia canadensis—silvery

Group 5
Cornus alba sibirica—red
Cornus stolonifera *flaviramea*—yellow
Cornus sanguinea—red
Cornus sanguinea viridissima—green
Forsythia intermedia spectabilis—yellow
Forsythia viridissima—green
Lonicera Korolkowii—bluish-gray
Rosa rubrifolia—red

Group 6
Acer pennsylvanicum—green, striped white
Evonymus atropurpurea—green
Evonymus europaeus—green
Evonymus yedoensis—reddish-green

(d) Twigs scanty

Group 2
Evonymus obovatus
Zanthorhiza apiifolia

Group 3
Amorpha canescens
Ceanothus americanus

Group 4
Callicarpa purpurea
Hypericum prolificum
Rhus canadensis
Syphoricarpos racemosus laevigatus
Viburnum Burkwoodii

Group 5
Cornus alba sibirica
Cornus stolonifera *flaviramea*
Cotoneaster hupehensis
Philadelphus virginalis Argentine
Vitex macrophylla

Group 6
Chionanthus virginica
Malus theifera

(e) Twigs profuse

Group 2
Evonymus nanus
Hypericum Buckleii
Vaccinium pensylvanicum

Group 3
Berberis Thunbergii compacta
Viburnum Opulus nanum

Group 4
Abelia grandiflora
Cotoneaster apiculata
Lonicera thibetica
Spiraea arguta

Group 5
Cornus paniculata
Cornus sanguinea
Evonymus alatus compactus
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Lonicera fragrantissima
Lonicera Korolkowii
Viburnum cassinoides
Viburnum tomentosum

Group 6
Acer palmatum Ashi-Beni
Cornus mas
Crataegus cordata
Symplocos paniculata
Syringa chinensis
Viburnum rufidulum

(17) Important leaf characters

(a) Size and form

(I) Compound or cut-leaf

Group 2
Rosa Max Graf
Rosa Wichuraiana
Rubus hispida
Zanthorhiza apiifolia

Group 3
Amorpha canescens
Cytisus scoparius
Indigofera Kirilowii
Potentilla fruticosa
Potentilla fruticosa Veitchii

Group 4
Caragana Maximowicziana
Comptonia asplenifolia
Rhus canadensis
Rosa lucida

Group 5
Acanthopanax pentaphylla
Rosa multiflora
Vitex macrophylla

Group 6
Acer palmatum Ashi-Beni
Acer palmatum multifidum
Æsculus parviflora
Albizia Julibrissin rosea
Caragana arborescens
Kelreuteria paniculata
Laburnum Vossii
Rhamnus Frangula asplenifolia
Rhus typhina lacinata
Staphylea colchica

(II) Small

Group 2
Cotoneaster himalayacus
Evonymus nanus
Hypericum Buckleii

Group 3
Berberis Thunbergii compacta
Cotoneaster adpressa
Cotoneaster præcox
Hypericum Kalmianum
Lonicera spinosa Alberti
Syphoricarpos Chenaultii
Vaccinium vacillans

Group 4
Abelia grandiflora
Azalea Kaempferi
Cotoneaster apiculata
Lonicera thibetica
Spiræa arguta

Group 5
Cotoneaster Dielsiana
Cotoneaster hupehensis
Cotoneaster racemiflora soongarica
Deutzia Lemonei Boule de Neige
Kolkwitzia amabilis
Ligustrum Iбота Regelianum
Lonicera Korolkowii
Lonicera Morrowi
Rhodotypos kerrioides
Viburnum tomentosum

Group 6
Acer Ginnala
Cotoneaster foveolata
Ligustrum vulgare
Lonicera Maackii podocarpa
Syringa chinensis
Syringa vulgaris
Viburnum Lantana
Viburnum Sieboldii

(III) Appear late—after mid-May

Group 3
Amorpha canescens
Ceanothus pallidus rosea
Indigofera Kirilowii

Group 4
Callicarpa purpurea
Calycanthus floridus
Cephalanthus occidentalis
Rhus canadensis

Group 5
Callicarpa Giraldiana
Clethra alnifolia Michauxi
Myrica carolinensis
Vitex macrophylla

Group 6
Benzoin astivale
Cercis canadensis
Chionanthus virginica
Hibiscus syriacus
Oxydendron arboreum
Rhus copallina
Rhus typhina
Shepherdia argentea

D. USE (17) Important leaf characters
—Continued

(III) Drop early—by mid-October

Group 3

Amorpha canescens

Group 4

Callicarpa purpurea

Hypericum prolificum

Philadelphus Lemoinei Avalanche

Symporicarpos racemosus laevigatus

Group 5

Callicarpa Giraldiana

Evonymus alatus

Vitex macrophylla

Group 6

Acer Ginnala

Æsculus parviflora

Benzoin aestivale

Caragana arborescens

Cercis canadensis

Chionanthus virginica

Cornus florida

Crataegus cordata

Evonymus yedoensis

Hibiscus syriacus

Kelreuteria paniculata

Staphylea pinnata

Syringa japonica

Syringa Jossiae

Syringa vulgaris

Viburnum Lentago

Viburnum prunifolium

(IV) Drop late (still good Nov. 15 and later)

Group 2

Evonymus nanus

Hypericum Buckleii

Lonicera japonica Halliana

Rosa Wichuraiana

Group 3

Cotoneaster adpressa

Cytisus scoparius

Hypericum patulum Henryi

Spiraea Bumalda Anthony Waterer

Symporicarpos Chenaultii

Viburnum Opulus nanum

Group 4

Abelia grandiflora

Azalea Kaempferi

Caragana Maximowicziana

Cotoneaster apiculata

Dierilla sessilifolia

Hydrangea quercifolia

Lonicera thibetica

Prunsepia sinensis

Rhus canadensis

Ribes alpinum

Rosa lucida

Spiraea arguta

Symporicarpos vulgaris

Viburnum Burkwoodii

Group 5

Cornus sanguinea

Cotoneaster Dielsiana

Cotoneaster hupehensis

Cotoneaster racemiflora soongarica

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis

Hamamelis vernalis

Ligustrum Iota Regelianum

Lonicera fragrantissima

Lonicera Standishii

Lonicera syringantha Wolfii

Myrica carolinensis

Rhododendron mucronulatum

Rhodotypos kerrioides

Viburnum cassinooides

Viburnum dilatatum

Viburnum tomentosum

Viburnum tomentosum plicatum
Viburnum venosum Canbyi
Viburnum Wrightii

Group 6

Acer palmatum Ashi-Beni

Cornus mas

Cotoneaster foveolata

Evonymus europaeus

Fontanesia Fortunei

Laburnum Vossii

Ligustrum amurense

Ligustrum Ibolium

Lonicera Maackii podocarpa

Rhamnus Chadwicki

Symplocos paniculata

Viburnum americanum

Viburnum Lantana

Viburnum macrocephalum sterile

Viburnum rufidulum

Viburnum Sieboldii

(d) Color (g = glossy; d = dark or dull green; l = light green; gr = grayish)

(I) Natural

Group 2

Cotoneaster himalayacus—g

Evonymus nanus—g

Evonymus obovatus—l

Hypericum Buckleii—l

Lonicera japonica Halliana—d

Rosa Max Graf—d

Rosa Wichuraiana—g

Rubus hispida—d

Vaccinium pensylvanicum—g

Zanthorhiza apifolia—l

Group 3

Amorpha canescens—gr

Berberis Thunbergii compacta—d

Ceanothus pallidus rosea—l

Cotoneaster adpressa—g

Cotoneaster præcox—g

Cydonia Maulei superba—d

Cytisus scoparius—g

Deutzia carnea—gr

Deutzia gracilis—d

Hypericum Kalmianum—bluish

Hypericum patulum Henryi—d

Indigofera Kirilowii—g

Lonicera spinosa Alberti—bluish

Physocarpus monogynus—l

Potentilla fruticosa—l

Group 4

Abelia grandiflora—g

Azalea Kaempferi—d

Azalea mollis—l

Callicarpa purpurea—l

Caragana Maximowicziana—d

Cotoneaster apiculata—g

Dierilla sessilifolia—g

Hydrangea quercifolia—d

Hypericum prolificum—l

Lonicera thibetica—g (white below)

Philadelphus Lemoinei Avalanche—d

Rhus canadensis—d

Ribes alpinum—d

Rosa lucida—g

Spiraea arguta—l

Spiraea Bumalda Fræbeli—d

Spiraea Reevesiana—bluish

Symporicarpos racemosus laevigatus—g

Viburnum Burkwoodii—g

Viburnum Carlesii—gr

Group 5

Acanthopanax pentaphylla—l

Aronia arbutifolia brilliantissima—g

Aronia melanocarpa elata—g

Berberis Thunbergii atropurpurea—red

Cornus alba Gouchaultii—variegated yellow-white-pink

Cornus alba sibirica—d

Cornus alba Spaethii—broadly edged with white-yellow

Cornus paniculata—d

Cornus sanguinea—g

Cotoneaster Dielsiana—g

Cotoneaster hupehensis—d

Cotoneaster racemiflora soongarica—gr

Cydonia japonica—d

Deutzia Lemoinei Boule de Neige—l

Evonymus alatus—l

Forsythia intermedia spectabilis—l

Hamamelis vernalis—l

Kolkwitzia amabilis—d

Ligustrum Iota Regelianum—d

Lonicera fragrantissima—g

Lonicera Korolkowii—blue

Lonicera Morrowi—d-g bluish

Malus Sargentii—d

Philadelphus coronarius aureus—yellow

Philadelphus virginialis Argentine—l

Prunus tomentosa—d

Rhododendron mucronulatum—d

Rhodotypos kerrioides—l

Rosa rubrifolia—purple

Sambucus canadensis aurea—yellow

Viburnum cassinooides—g

Viburnum dilatatum—d

Viburnum tomentosum—d

Viburnum venosum Canbyi—g

Viburnum Wrightii—d

Vitex macrophylla—gr

Weigela rosea variegata—white

Group 6

Acer Ginnala—d

Acer palmatum Ashi-Beni—red

Acer palmatum atropurpurea—purple

Acer palmatum versicolor—white

Amelanchier grandiflora rubescens—g

Caragana arborescens—d

Cercis canadensis—d

Chionanthus virginica—d

Cornus florida—d

Cornus mas—g

Cornus mas elegans—variegated creamy-white and tinged with red

Corylus maxima purpurea—purple

Cotoneaster foveolata—g

Crataegus coccinea—g

Crataegus cordata—d

Crataegus Oxyacantha Paulii—d

Elagnus angustifolia—gr

Evonymus europaeus—d

Evonymus Maackii—d

Evonymus planipes—d

Evonymus yedoensis—d

Exochorda Giraldii Wilsonii—d

Gordonia latamaha—g

Hibiscus syriacus—d

Kelreuteria paniculata—d

Laburnum Vossii—gr

Ligustrum amurense—l

Ligustrum Ibolium—g

Ligustrum vulgare—g

Ligustrum vulgare aureovariegatum—yellow

Lonicera Maackii podocarpa—l

Magnolia Soulangiana Lennlei—d

Magnolia stellata rosea—d

Malus Arnoldiana—d

Malus atrosanguinea—d

Malus Halliana Parkmanii—d

Malus purpurea Eleyi—purplish

Malus theifera—g

Prunus Newporti—purple-red

Rhamnus Chadwicki—g

Salix incana—gr

Stewartia pentagona grandiflora—d

Syringa chinensis—d

Syringa Henryi Lutèce—g

Syringa japonica—d

Syringa vulgaris—d

Viburnum americanum—d

Viburnum Lantana—d

Viburnum macrocephalum sterile—d

Viburnum prunifolium—d

Viburnum rufidulum—g

Viburnum Sieboldii—l

[Continued in next issue.]



Charlie Chestnut



FOUL BALL

"I've been robbed", Emil sputtered out as he busted into the office. "Right in the day time too."

I aint never seen Emil so agitated in my life. He looked like he had been left out in a cyclone or something.

He was too excited for me to find out what was missing, so I kept right on cleaning out the ashes in the office stove, which was there from last spring, until he calmed down a little.

"My pocket book and that signed order from Mrs. Frisby is both gone." As he spoke he patted the inside coat pocket where a little while before was his bill fold and that order.

"What did you have in your pocket book," I says, "besides your lodge cards."

"There was over \$8.00 and some change and that order from Mrs. Frisby. You know old lady Frisby. I'll have trouble with her. I always have. Generally I have to threaten to get a lawyer and then we always have to go over the order. She'll never pay up without I take the order to a lawyer. She is good for it, but she's so damned ornary she always puts up a lot of arguing. I wont be in no shape to argue without a signed order. If I go back she will not sign another order. That was a \$400.00 order. Am I in a mess now. I knew the minute it was gone too. A fellow fell against me when I was in a saloon in Lake Park."

"Oh, now it comes out," I says. "You was in a saloon. No wonder," I says. "I remember the time at the convention when you went to sleep out in the hall, when you couldnt find your key, and John Elderberry took your pocketbook just for a joke. Probably somebody will bring it over to you after they give you a little time to worry about it. Probably it will turn up," I says.

"Turn up!" he shouts. "I tell you I was robbed pure and simple. I went into the saloon to telephone."

"You could have gone into a filling station and you wouldnt of got into no trouble," I says. "But what happened then," I says.

"After I telephoned I was a little dry and I ordered a beer. There was a lot of men there. It was in the

noon hour and there was a lot of men from the stove works had dropped in for a beer or two. Right by the door there was a fellow reading a newspaper. He was just the kind of a pickpocket you would suspect too. As I was going out he was walking toward the door reading his paper and almost knocked me down, I felt him sort of push me. When I got out on the highway I felt in my pocket like I always do to see if my pocketbook is there and by george it wasn't there. I got out of the car and looked in all my pockets and in the car. I remember putting that order in my pocketbook and putting it in my inside pocket like I always do. I turned right around and went back to the saloon. It was empty of people and a new

I got out
of the car
and looked
in all my
pockets.



bartender was working. I told him what happened and he didnt seem impressed. Finally he says, "Alright bo, I'll give you one beer on the house and then you beat it before I decide to throw you out. The boss dont like bums hanging around the place. It gives the place a bad name."

"I was mad as hell but I didn't see no use to pass up a free beer. I went out of there and went the rounds of all the saloons in Lake Park, but I didnt see no sign of the gent with the newspaper."

"Maybe he finished reading the paper and threw it away," I says. "You didnt expect to see him reading the paper all the afternoon did you?"

"He was a short guy with a little mustasch. He had a straw hat." Emil was partly talking to himself trying to remember what the gent looked like. "Seems like he had on a blue suit without no vest."

"How would anybody get his hand into your inside pocket," I says, "in daylight with a lot of people around."

"It was on account of that newspaper. When he fell on me he must of put his hand under the paper or something. All he says was, pardon me, and he went out the door. Lets see now, what was on that order for Mrs. Frisby. We will have to sit down and see if we can remember what stuff was on that order."

"Dont ask me what was on it," I says. "You changed it all around a dozen times and furthermore you knocked off \$80.00 on it. What was the idea of that?" I says.

"Well, the F. and M. had rung in a lot of there honeysuckle at a cheap price and they was a hundred dollars under me. I done good to get the order at all even for \$400.00. In fact I had to guarantee for two years and throw in the planting for nothing."

"Seems to me like its good that you lost the order if thats the way it turned out," I says.

"Hang it," he says, "I aint got any recollection of what the items was on that order. Lets see, there was them 8 Silver maples for on the street. 8 maples," he says, "write that down."

"How much," I says, "and what size?"

"Lets see, they was about 3 inch at 75c each," Emil says.

"75 cents?" I says. "You was raising cain with me when I got a dollar thirty five for them I sold to Mrs. Brewster. 75c, you sure bent over on that."

"Jake was putting them in for 75c so I had to do it," Emil says.

"So far thats \$3.00. What was the other \$397.00 for?" I says.

"No, by gosh that gent didnt have a straw hat. He had a cap. Most pickpockets has caps. All that I ever seen pictures of had caps and generally sweaters."

"Are you sure he had on a shirt and not no sweater?" I says.

"What would a guy want with a sweater in the summer time?" Emil says. "Have you forgotten this is August and the temperature is 95?" Emil says.

"Then there was a hedge of barberry by the side. I figured 40 barberry about 24 inch at 20 cents, thats \$8.00," says Emil.

"20c did you say? Thot we made the price 30 cents," I says.

"I figured to pick out some small

ones for 20c. Mrs. Frisby told me she bought some from a dept. store for ten cents, so she wouldnt go over 20 cents. I figgered to add it on to something else and make up for the difference. You have got to give and take quite a lot on a landscape job, you have got to make up on some items what you lose on some of the others." Emil says.

"All right," I says, "so far you got \$11.00. \$389.00 to go, and then we have got it," I says.

"Dam that guy anyway," says Emil, "I could have caught him if I had been quick enough. He must of worked fast as I wasnt gone more than 15 minutes when I missed that pocketbook."

"Are you sure you didnt leave that pocketbook in the phone booth?" I says.

"Hell no, I remember putting it in my pocket," Emil says.

Just then I had to go out and help unload some chicken feed which they sent up from the feed mill. When I come back Emil was on the phone so I went over to the greenhouse to get a drink. When I come back again, I heard Emil say, "Did you look on the floor and on that little shelf?" I didnt say nothing, but I could see that Emil wasn't so positive in his memory like he said.

"Now what else was on that order?" I says. "You only got \$11.00 so far."

"I figgered on 12 Norway spruce for across the back end of the lot. Thats where I made up a little. I figgered them one sided ones at half price. I put in 15 for \$20.00," Emil says.

"What do you mean one sided?" I said. "They are all one sided and thats why we put a price of \$2.00 each. A low price to move them out and now you go to work and sell 15 for \$20.00 and plant besides. If that was me selling that job you could let out a howl on that item," I says.

"I wonder if I went back to the stove works and stood by the door if I could spot that gent when he comes out of work," Emil says.

"You dont even know if he works in the stove works or not," I says. Probably he is a proffesional crook if he can get into inside pockets so easy. You better forget the whole thing and dont get caught in a saloon and watch out for guys with newspapers hereafter."

"Didnt you figger in some of them lombardys on that job?" I says.

"Yes, thats right. No, wait a minute. I had them in and then I took them out. She didnt want lombardys. She wanted Chinese elm, I figgered to buy some from John Bushbottom. I only need 4. I just figgered to break even on that. I sold for 75c each. I can pick em up for 50 or 75 cents," Emil says.

"John told me at the convention that Chinese Elms is going up. You wont get that for under a dollar," I says.

"Theres only 4 and that wont make no difference," Emil says.

"I got a good notion to go over to Lake Park and stay there for a day or

I made a
pass for his
inside coat
pocket.



so and scout around a little. Maybe you better go too," he says to me.

"You wouldnt even know the gent if you seen him so how would I tell him and furthermore what would you say to him if you seen him," I says. "He could say he never seen you before and he could have you arrested for something. Probably he would sue you for defamation of character and then you would be worse off than you are now."

"If I could catch him I wouldn't argue, I would just lay into him and search him and let it go at that," says Emil.

"Lets forget the whole thing and get

on with this order. You sure you aint got a copy of the order anyplace?" I says.

"There was only one copy and that is the one which was stole. I figgered it was just as well not to leave a copy with Mrs. Frisby as she would start to change it all around again," Emil says.

"Why not put a ad in the Lake Park paper asking for the return of a certain paper which was lost and no questions asked," I says. "That order wouldnt do no good for that pickpocket. Maybe he aint a bad sort of a gent and he would send it back to you if you would run a ad."

We took time out and made up the ad. "Better call the paper by phone and get it in tonight," I says.

We called up but they wouldnt run the ad on account of Emil hadnt paid for the ads he run last spring when he opened the salesyard. So that was the end of that idea.

Just then Mrs. Frisby called up. I told her Emil wasnt there. She says Emil should bring the order over in the morning because she didnt remember if Emil put in them two cherry trees or if she said to leave them out. I told her I would have Emil come over, but he was out of town for a week or so. I figgered that would give us a few days to get the order made up.

With that Emil was off again. "It seems to me that gent had glasses and—"

"Half of the people wears glasses, so that cuts down $\frac{1}{2}$ on all the suspects," I says. "Probably we could check all the men with glasses in Lake Park, but we couldnt do it under a week." I was getting a little tired of the whole thing, so I thot I would

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shut him up if I could. But it wasn't no use.

"Maybe that bartender which was on duty would remember him if I was to go over and describe the man to him," Emil says.

"Do you realize you got to see Mrs. Frisby the first of the week and we have only got \$42.00 of that \$400.00 figured down yet and I'll bet that part ain't really the way you put it in at, at that," I says.

Emil let out a curse and scratched his beard. He was gazing out the window looking out into the nursery. "Maybe if I was to take a walk thru the nursery I could see the stuff and remember what I put in."

"That wouldn't get you anything," I says, "you can't see the stuff on account of the weeds." But Emil didn't have no answer for that. He just walked out the back door and the last I seen of him he was walking around in back of the barn heading for the far end of the nursery.

Emil was never good at remembering things, so it didn't surprise me that he didn't have no more idea than the man in the moon what it was that figured up to \$400.00.

He was back in half an hour, with a lot of notes on the back of his check book.

"How did you make out?" I says.

"Theres a lot of red spider on them spruces," he says, "we got to get out there and spray some of these days. Don't forget we got to take some cuttings off them mock orange. I figger we might make up 5 or 10 thousand and sell them wholesale at the convention."

"How about the order for Mrs. Frisby?" I says. "What did you remember?"

"Its seems like we put in a lot of Mock oranges for around the garage. I can tell how many when I take a look at the garage again. It seems like it was a dozen at least," Emil says.

"Well, how much, and how many?" I says. "We have got to get it down and add it up or you are going to be in a bad way when Mrs. Frisby asks you to see that list."

Emil didn't say nothing. He just sat there and looked straight ahead at the windmill. Pretty soon he stood up and handed me a newspaper. "Here," he says, "you stand there by the door and open the newspaper like you was reading. I will start for the door and you see if you can get your hand into my inside pocket.

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It dont seem possible that gent could of got away with it," he says.

"Remember," I says, "I aint no pickpocket by trade, but I will make a try at it."

We got the stage set. I was there with the paper spread out, when in come Emils wife. "Emil," she says, "I have got to have a dollar for some groceries, better give me \$2.00. I might get a bushel of peaches too," she says.

Emil didnt stop, as the play was on. He started toward the door. I made a pass for his inside coat pocket. There was a hole in the pocket and my hand caught in it and we both rolled over on the floor.

"You would never make a living at that kind of work," he says.

As I was trying to get my hand out I felt something down in the lining of the coat. I pulled it out and there was Emils pocket book.

He made a dive for it and pulled out Mrs. Frisbys order. Emils wife stood in the door with her eyes popped out and mouth open.

"You would save me a lot of trouble," he says to his wife, "if you would mend my pockets once in a while."

Then he says to me, "You better call Mrs. Frisby and tell her I changed my plans, tell her I postponed my trip when I heard she wanted to see me. Just say I will be over to see her in the morning."

A CAMPAIGN against bootlegging shrubbery into Montgomery county was started October 14 by Maryland's state's attorney after complaints by nurserymen that violators of the state horticultural and noninspection law were importing plants from North Carolina and Tennessee and selling them from house to house at reduced rates.

EXPORT problems of the apple growers are to be solved by the federal Surplus Commodities Corp. purchasing up to 10,000,000 bushels of the higher market grades for relief use provided the growers undertake the removal of an equal quantity of marketable but substandard fruit from the fresh trade. Commercial production this year is estimated at 103,000,000 bushels, twenty-five per cent in excess of last year's production and seven per cent over the average of the past ten years. The export market has taken about 11,000,000 bushels annually.

This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of the Nurseryman—By Ernest Hemming

Something happened to me the other day which started me thinking. As a rule we let other people do our thinking for us—and see what a mess the world has got into! That goes for the nursery business, too. Whenever I had to fill out one of those numerous government forms, getting married or anything, where you had to give your name, age and occupation, or when the judge asked it, my chest would expand a little and pride creep into my voice as I would say "nurseryman". I would much rather have said what I wasn't, but it would have taken too long, and you can't take liberties in court.

Just what is a nurseryman? That is what started me thinking, after signing myself one for fifty years or so. Things and events began to raise doubts in my mind. There is only one thing to do when in doubt, consult a dictionary; result: "One who conducts or cultivates a nursery of young trees, shrubs, etc." The etc. explains the whole thing. It is the most important part and I had overlooked it.

Judging from the numerous laws and regulations, both federal and state, that have been passed to govern his conduct, for some states even put the nurseryman under bond, he must be a pretty dangerous fellow to have loose in a democracy. Anyway, the government people don't trust him; so they have nurseries of their own and send inspectors around to keep tabs on the other fellow. We had inspectors for two weeks last summer looking for *Po-pillia japonica*. They did not find any, but I know they are in the community because a couple came down

For fifty years a nurseryman—president of the Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Md.—and for fourteen years editor of the National Nurseryman—from 1912 to 1926—Ernest Hemming has responded to the invitation to contribute here, from his experiences of those many years, observations that might be helpful to the wider circle of readers of the merged publications.

with me in the smoking car and they did not have tickets, either. Suppose they had bummed a ride on one of our trucks! We should have had to hire another girl to keep the files.

In the old days everyone knew the qualifications of a nurseryman, "a weak head and a strong back", but now to meet the requirements of the internal revenue bureau, state tax laws and social security act, he should be a graduate C. P. A.

In reality, the nurseryman is a simple, honest fellow. He has been known to keep chickens, a couple of pigs and a cow and, of course, mules. There have been instances when he has been elected mayor of the nearby city, and right now there is one who was made governor of his state and has even been mentioned as possible presidential timber. "Timber," I believe, is the right word to use, although it is reminiscent of those who destroyed our forests and almost destroyed the country in doing so, by upsetting the balance of nature, an upset responsible for many of our ills, especially the insectivorous ones, usually blamed on the nurseryman, whereas the nurseryman in his small way spends his life growing trees and plants to make

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6 to 8 ft.	12.50	115.00
Maple, Norway	10.00	90.00
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2½ to 3-in. cal.	22.50	200.00
3 to 3½-in. cal.	30.00	275.00
Mimosa	10.00	90.00
6 to 8 ft.	10.00	85.00
8 to 10 ft.	15.00	125.00
Oak, Pin	16.50	150.00
1½ to 2-in. cal.	20.00	185.00
2 to 2½-in. cal.	30.00	275.00
Poplar, Lombardy	1.80	16.00
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I once read an estimate, issued by the U. S. D. A., of the amount of loss in dollars caused annually by plant diseases and pests. The figures were astronomical, but it omitted to say that if all the diseases and pests were wiped out there would be no one left to do the figuring.

You see, nurserymen are rather thinly spread over the country and are rather inarticulate. They work more than they talk, and they talk more than they write for publication, which is scarcely ever, but traveling through the country, especially by automobile, you can always tell when you come to a town with a nursery located near it. The lawns and yards are better kept; they are gay with flowers, shrubs, evergreens and trees culled from all over the world. In other words, he is usually a quite desirable neighbor and citizen.

It is fortunate his goods sell themselves, or rather that nearly everyone likes to buy plants and grow things, because he is usually a poor salesman.

We have a girl in our office—she is a farmer's daughter, has a winning smile and wears flat-heel shoes—that has got me beat at selling. A customer comes to the nursery and wants a japonica. I waste a dollar's worth of time explaining there is Hydrangea japonica, Pyrus japonica, Syringa japonica, Kerria japonica and then some. By that time the customer feels small and thinks I am trying to show how ignorant she is. The girl shows her any one of them, collects the 50 cents and sends her away happy so that she will come again.

Nurserymen living so far apart do their courting mostly by correspondence. I am writing this with a pencil from the Milton Nursery Co., Milton, Ore., sent to me last Christmas to write labels with. It is so smooth that I like to write on paper with it. Over my desk hangs a 3-year calendar from Bill Flemmer, Princeton Nurseries, Princeton, N. J. His

ROOTONE
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dad was a great nurseryman; so Bill was raised right. I've got lots of other gifts, from Maine to California to Florida to Texas.

Once a year the nurserymen hold a convention. In the old days it was the annual vacation, unless the books happened to be in the red, or collections were poor, or the grasshoppers or hail or drought or something made it so he could not go. That was the red-hot week of the year when the boys got together and proved the nurseryman was something more than brother to the ox.

College professors, government experts, high-pressure salesmen, advertising men, etc., were invited to make addresses, committees were appointed, and motions and resolutions were passed to bring about the millennium. They absorbed knowledge and inspiration enough to last until the realities of the business slowed 'em down.

Although I did overhear one old nurseryman say, "Boy, I don't run my nursery half as well as I know how," all the same it did us good to rub shoulders with the scientists and professors. It really influenced us to send our own sons to college and the sons, being good husky boys, usually made the football team. In fact, one husky son, when asked what he had learned at college, said, not very much except the Lord's Prayer and the football signals—which, after all, is a pretty complete education for these days of so much conflict.

Speaking of college professors, I had the good fortune to meet on the train going to a convention one who perhaps has done as much for the nurseryman as any other man in America. I happened to have a son about ready to go to college, but was a bit dubious about it; so I told him my troubles. I was particularly anxious to find out if my son wanted to be a nurseryman and, if he did, to have him major in those subjects that would be the most use to him.

I once met a nurseryman who talked to me all the way home from a convention about French history, but, as Kipling says, that is another story.

The result of the conversation with the professor was that I asked the late Paul Lindley, Greensboro, N. C., to give my son a job in his nursery for a year to see if he could take it

from others than his dad. Son took it and went to the University of Maryland.

I have always felt grateful to Paul Lindley and Dr. P. W. Zimmerman, who was then professor at the University of Maryland and now is associated with Dr. Crocker at the Boyce Thompson Institute of Plant Research, Yonkers, N. Y.

If any nurseryman does not know what is being done at the Boyce Thompson Institute in the way of finding out why plants behave the way we don't want them to, he ought to be ashamed of himself. But the institute's bulletins are sure highbrow; it takes son to understand them. You cannot keep up with the things they find out. A short time ago I picked up a copy of a magazine, just after coming from the doctor who had prescribed vitamin B1 to pep me up, and there was an article about the marvelous results of using vitamin B1 when transplanting trees in full leaf. But as the author was writing from California, I am going to take the tablets myself, instead of giving them to the plants, until that idea has been checked by Dr. Zimmerman.

When you get old you become reminiscent and garrulous, which does not synchronize with the automobile and tractor. They move fast, and to keep up you have to look ahead and think.

THE contract for the landscaping and grading of the grounds at the new Samuel Gorton high school, Warwick, R. I., was awarded to the P. Campanella Sons Co., Providence, R. I., the lowest of seven bidders.

Write for a copy of
OUR FALL PRICE LIST NO. 2,
just out, offering attractive prices on
quality-grown nursery stock.

FOREST AND SHADE TREES
HARDWOOD CUTTINGS
EVERGREENS AND VINES
HARDY SHRUBS, HEDGE
PLANTS

FRUIT TREES, SEEDS
LINING-OUT STOCK IN
VARIETY

Will quote attractive delivered prices on truck or carload lots of IBOTA and NORTH PRIVET. Mail your list now for special quotations.

FOREST NURSERY COMPANY

Incorporated

McMinnville, Tenn.

Long Distance Phone 234-W

Established 1887
By J. H. H. Boyd

J. R. Boyd
President

ALPINE GERMINATION.

Results of recent experiments at the Boyce Thompson Institute, Yonkers, N. Y., to obtain more definite information on the germination and growth of rock garden plants have shown that *Campanula barbata* and *garganica*, *Hypericum Coris*, *Pentstemon ambiguus* and *Primula pulverulenta* germinated well over a wide range of controlled temperatures. *Campanula* and *hypericum* germinated well in greenhouse and cold-frames, but *Pentstemon ambiguus* and *Primula pulverulenta* did not show favorable results. All but the seeds of *Hypericum Coris* were viable after eleven months' storage at room temperature.

Seeds that germinated over a rather wide range of temperatures as high as 25 to 30 degrees were *Draba aizoides*, *Gentiana Lagodechiana*, *Mimulus Langsdorffii* and *Primula denticulata*, but fewer seedlings were produced. The presence of light induced germination at these unfavorable temperatures. Seeds of *Gentiana Lagodechiana* were made to germinate by pretreatment at low temperatures.

Primula obconica and *Ramonda pyrenaica* germinated when the usual method of greenhouse germination was used. In this case the seeds were on the surface of the soil and exposed to light.

Ordinary conditions of storage will

FALL SALE
Cash and Carry

Bring your men and dig your own at these money-saving prices. There is a charge of 10c extra per tree if we dig and burp. All first-class sheared stock.

<i>Arbor-vita, Globe</i> , 12-15-18-24 ins.	\$0.40
<i>American</i> , 2-2 ft.	.49
<i>Pyramidalis</i> , 3 ft.	.90
<i>Bereckman's Golden</i> , 15-18 ins.	.50
<i>Elegansissima</i> , 3 ft.	.65
<i>George Peabody</i> , 3-4 ft.	.75
<i>Hemlock</i> , 18-24 ins.	.50
<i>Hemlock</i> , 2-2 ft.	.65
<i>Hemlock</i> , 3 ft.	1.00
<i>Retinispora plumosa</i> , 2-3 ft.	.40
<i>Plumosa</i> , 3-4 ft.	.50
<i>Plumosa auren</i> , 18-24 ins.	.65
<i>Juniperus stricta</i> , 15-18-24 ins.	.40
<i>Striata</i> , 26 ins.	.50
<i>Fitzgeraldi</i> , 18-24 ins.	.90
<i>Irish</i> , 24-30 ins.	.50
<i>Meyers</i> , 18-24 ins.	.90
<i>Taxus capitata</i> , 15-18 ins.	.40
<i>Capitata</i> , 18-24 ins.	.65
<i>Cuspidata</i> , 15-18 ins.	.65
<i>Rhododendron</i> , 2-3 ft.	2.00
<i>Barberry Thunbergii</i> , 18-24 ins., transpl.	.10
<i>Thunbergii</i> , Red, grafted, 15-18 ins.	.20

300 acres. Write for carload prices.

We can furnish B tag with all shipments.

GARDNER'S NURSERIES

Rocky Hill, Conn.

Telephone: Hartford 9-2278

The Best in Native
Nursery-Grown
Rhododendrons
Kalmia Hemlocks
Azaleas and Pieris
LaBars' Rhododendron Nursery
STROUDSBURG, PA.

greatly reduce the vitality of *Primula obconica* seeds unless thoroughly dried.

Within three months after planting, seedlings of *Calochortus macrocarpus*, *Camassia Leichtlinii* and *Lewisia rediviva* were produced at a temperature of 5 degrees. The low temperature was for the purpose of producing germination and not for breaking dormancy. For favorable germination of these seeds they should be planted two or three months before the arrival of warm weather.

A 15-minute to 45-minute period of treatment with concentrated sulphuric acid produced a large percentage of seedlings from seeds of *Cytisus decumbens*.

When planted in the autumn and kept in coldframes over the winter, *Draba alpina* and *Meconopsis cambrica* produced good stands of seedlings.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

Plant patents issued last month were as follows, according to Rummel, Rummel & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 344. Carnation. J. C. Rasmussen, New Albany, Ind. A new and distinct variety of carnation, characterized particularly by its habit of rooting readily; its healthy, free-branching and bushy growth; its long, strong stems; its nonsplitting calyx, and its symmetrical flower of hermosa pink to alizarin pink, which fades but little during bright weather.

No. 345. Strawberry. Evan L. Russell, Jonesville, Va. A variety of strawberry plant, characterized by its large crown; its long, heavy and vigorous root system, the leaves being large and supported on sturdy stems, the coloring of the leaves being a dark rich green provided with delicate veins of a darker hue, the leaves having their free edges circular in contour and irregularly serrated or notched, the plants being free from leaf spot, the flowers being "perfect" with sturdy upstanding stems that distribute the berries evenly over a row of plants, the fruit of unusual size, of bright golden-red color, the flesh of the berries being red near the outer surface of the berry, shot through with light-colored radial streaks and shaded toward the center to a light pink, the berries also being of distinctly delicious, somewhat wild, flavor and possessing superior shipping qualities.

THE Berkshire Hills Nursery, owned by Fred H. Phelps, who founded the establishment forty-four years ago, has been legally transferred to George V. Barnard. Mr. Barnard, who has been associated with Mr. Phelps for the past fourteen years, will conduct the business as Barnard's Berkshire Nursery, at Lee, Mass.

TAXUS

Cuspidata Capitata

1½ to 10 feet.

Best available.

Carloads or truckloads only.

VISSER'S NURSERIES
Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

We specialize in
APPLE AND PEACH TREES
Strawberry, Asparagus, Raspberry and
Blackberry plants.
Grapevines, 1 and 2-year.
OUR MANY YEARS' PRODUCTION
EXPERIENCE COMBINED WITH OUR
FAVORABLE LOCATION ENABLES
US TO OFFER STOCK THAT MUST
PLEASE AT PRICES YOU WILL AP-
PRECIATE.
Submit your definite list for quo-
tations.
BOUNTIFUL RIDGE NURSERIES
Princess Anne, Md.

SHADE TREES

One to three inches

Birch	Maples
Elms	Oaks
Lindens	Poplars

Spaced and well grown

Write Us

JACKSON & PERKINS COMPANY
Newark, New York

BURR'S QUALITY
Barberry Thunbergii
California Privet, Hydrangea P. G.
For Fall 1939 and Spring 1940
C. R. BURR & CO., INC.
Manchester, Conn.

KOSTER COMPANY, INC.
STEWARTIA MONADELPHIA
2 in 12 ins., 2-yr., tpi., field... \$150.00 per 1000
TAXUS CAPITATA SEEDLINGS
2 to 4 ins., 2-yr., untpl.... 25.00 per 1000
ILEX OPACA SEEDLINGS
2 to 4 ins., 2-yr., untpl.... 15.00 per 1000
BRIDGETON, N. J. Write for catalogue.

TREES

We have a fine assortment of ex-
cellent trees for Landscape, Parks or
Street Planting.

Pin Oaks, Red Oaks, Honey Locusts
Sugar Maples, Sweet Gums
European Lindens, Hemlocks and
Pines

OUTPOST NURSERIES

Ridgefield, Conn.

BOBBINK & ATKINS

Nurserymen since 1898
Rutherford, New Jersey

Send for a copy of our
1939 Wholesale
Catalogue.

Use printed stationery, please.

WHOLESALE TRADE LIST

JUST ISSUED

Lower prices on **Evergreens, Deciduous Trees, Shrubbery, Berry Plants, Barberry Thunbergii, green and red; Evergreen Barberry, Glossy Privet, California Privet, Lining-out Stock, 2-yr. Budded Apple Trees, Peach Trees in quantity—Hale Haven, South Haven, Elberta, etc.**

It would be to your interest to have our new trade list which will be mailed on request. For large quantities mail us list for Special Letter Prices.

The Westminster Nurseries
WESTMINSTER, MARYLAND

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AZALEAS RHODODENDRONS

ASK US ABOUT THEM

WYMAN'S

FRAMINGHAM NURSERIES
FRAMINGHAM MASSACHUSETTS

PRIVET and BERBERIS

Splendid Stock

Write for Special Quotations

LESTER C. LOVETT
MILFORD DELAWARE

PRINCETON NURSERIES

of PRINCETON, N. J.

SUPERIOR

Hardy Ornamentals

Letters from Readers

BOUQUET TO AUTHOR.

I wish to congratulate you on the series of articles, "Compiling a New Nursery List," by L. C. Chadwick, and to express my appreciation for one of the most helpful contributions made to the general nursery business in a long time. It is rather difficult for anyone engaged in landscape work to be completely familiar with the great bulk of available material, and while many articles have been written telling how to landscape, they usually are of little help in telling what to use. I have learned by long and expensive experience what is suitable and what is not, and I have for years been looking for just such articles as Dr. Chadwick has given us. The person who honestly desires to give his clients the best is now in a position to do so.

Much planting has been done in the past that has not been satisfactory because of choice of unsuitable material. This has resulted, in many cases, in dissatisfied customers, who have promptly lost interest in any further efforts at home beautification, which has not contributed to the increase of nursery stock.

I am looking forward to the series of articles on evergreens with real anticipation. It should prove of equal value and from the many, many instances of poor selections that one sees on our going and coming through the country, it is badly needed. We commend you for the practical manner in which you are going to make it possible to secure these varieties which do not appear in many nursery lists.

May we say in closing that these articles by Dr. Chadwick have been worth all and even more than the cost of a 5-year subscription to your magazine.

M. E. Younken.

WEIGHT OF TREE BALLS.

In the October 1 issue of the American Nurseryman I was greatly interested to see the short article entitled "Weight of Balled Tree."

For some time I have been working on a new issue of the Tree Preservation Bulletin series which will be devoted to transplanting trees and shrubs. In this connection I have worked out a table showing the average weights of tree-moving balls for

spherical from one to sixteen feet in diameter and one to six feet in depth.

The basic weight of soil was determined by the national park service engineering laboratory from thousands of soil tests in all parts of the country. These tests revealed that the weight of soil varies from ninety pounds per cubic foot to 125 pounds per cubic foot, the latter figure rarely being exceeded, and then only in a dense finely graded clay too heavily compacted for plant growth. The average weight of soils in which trees will grow was determined to be 110 pounds per cubic foot, and this figure was used in computing the weights of average tapered earth balls taken in moving trees. Volumes were figured on the basis of cylinders.

In the article referred to, it was noted that volumes were computed on the basis of earth weighing .075 pounds per cubic inch, or 129.6 pounds per cubic foot. Presumably the ball shape was taken to be more or less spherical.

In spite of the differences in the basic methods used in computation, apparently there is a compensating error involved, since the results apparently are similar, varying a maximum of only thirty pounds for a theoretical ball sixteen feet in diameter by six feet in depth and weighing approximately 132,700 pounds, a difference of about .0002 per cent, surely a confirmation of the ready formula given in the article in question.

A. Robert Thompson,
National Park Service.

TREE BULLETINS READY.

The demand for the series of pamphlets on shade tree care issued by the national park service and known as the Tree Preservation Bulletins was

so heavy that the original printing was soon exhausted and many orders could not be filled. A new printing has been made and a complete stock now is available for sale at 10 cents per copy.

Orders for the following bulletins, accompanied by cash, check or money order, should be sent to the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Stamps cannot be accepted.

The Tree Preservation Bulletins are: 1 and 2 (combined), "Purpose and Policy"; 3, "Tree Bracing"; 4, "Shade Tree Pruning"; 5, "Lightning Protection for Trees"; 6, "General Spraying Practices"; 7, "Rope, Knots and Climbing"; 8, "Safety for Tree Workers."

EMPIRE'S PROGRESS.

Starting his second quarter-century in business as the Empire Nursery & Orchard, R. L. Baker is opening this autumn a new sales office and display grounds on the Bee Line highway, at Cullman, Ala.

Mr. Baker started his nursery on forty acres of land near Baileyton in 1914, with three acres of grapevines planted. Apple trees were added the following year. Purchase of eighty acres of land was made in 1917 and of another eighty acres in 1918. A still larger addition, of 240 acres, was made in 1924. Today there is growing on 600 acres of land, besides a fine apple orchard, a line of nursery stock including fruit trees, grapevines, evergreens, nut trees, roses and other deciduous shrubs.

To the first packing house, built out of box lumber in which grapevines were shipped twenty-five years ago, a second was added in 1919, in size 16x24 feet, and a third in 1925, in size 60x60 feet. Fruits only were grown until 1927, when evergreens and flowering shrubs were added to the line of nursery stock.

The business is conducted by R. L.

FINEST LANDSCAPE STOCK

Covering all of the best shrubs and plants for the south. Also a half million of lining-out CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS AND GENERAL NURSERY STOCK.

Write for Price List.

E. A. McILHENNY

Specialist in CAMELLIAS, AZALEAS, IRIS and HEMEROCALLIS
AVERY ISLAND, LA.

SHADE TREE BARGAINS

Chinese Elm, 6 to 8 ft.	\$0.30
Chinese Elm, 8 to 10 ft.	.50
Lombardy Poplar, 6 to 8 ft.	.18
Lombardy Poplar, 8 to 10 ft.	.22
Bolleana Poplar, 5 to 6 ft.	.30
Bolleana Poplar, 6 to 8 ft.	.45
Nioe Willow, 6 to 8 ft.	.35
Nioe Willow, 8 to 10 ft.	.50
Sugar Maple, 1 1/4 in. to 1 1/2 in.	1.10
Sugar Maple, 1 1/4 in. to 2 in.	1.75

Write for complete new wholesale list.

SHERMAN NURSERY COMPANY

Charles City, Iowa


McMinnville
Tenn.

NURSERY COMPANY

We grow a general line of hardy shrubs and tree seedlings, specializing in lining-out stock.

Amoco River North Privet
Red Bark Dogwood Witch Hazel
Cercis Canadensis, Redbud
Cornus Florida, White Dogwood
Black Walnut and Sweet Gum

Write for our fall trade list, or send us your want list for special quotations.

CORNUS FLORIDA

(White Dogwood)

Nursery-grown	Per 10 Per 100
4 to 6 ft., B&B	\$6.00 \$50.00
6 to 8 ft., B&B	8.50 75.00
8 to 10 ft., B&B	12.50 90.00
10 to 12 ft., B&B	20.00 175.00

First-class trees. F.O.B. Roanoke, Va. Packing at cost.

HEDGE LAWN NURSERIES, INC.

Roanoke, Va.

SPIRAEA PRUNIFOLIA

3 to 4 ft.

\$20.00 per 100, \$150.00 per 1000

Cash with order. Packing free.

PARAMUS NURSERY, INC.
Ridgewood, N. J.

MOUNT ARBOR NURSERIES

E. S. Welch Est. 1875 Shenandoah, Iowa

A COMPLETE LINE OF GENERAL NURSERY STOCK — ASK FOR TRADE LIST

Send us your WANT LIST for quotations
"One of America's Foremost Nurseries"

WILLIS NURSERY CO.

Wholesale Nurserymen

Fall price list ready now.
Complete assortment. Low prices.
OTTAWA - - - KANSAS

Special Offer—BIOTA ORIENTALIS

Per 100 Per 1000
UNDERSTOCK, T. 8 to 12 ins. \$2.50 \$17.50
UNDERSTOCK, T. 12 to 15 ins. 3.50 25.00
These are strong forced transplants, excellent understock.

Fairview Evergreen Nurseries
Fairview, Pa.

Baker & Sons at Baileyton, with shipping point at Cullman, where the sales office is being established this autumn.

OBITUARY.

Mrs. Hettie B. Brooks.

Mrs. Hettie B. Brooks, 70, operator of the Quaker Hill Nursery Co., Monroe, N. Y., died October 11 after an illness of about a week. She was the widow of Jona R. Brooks, who managed the business with her until his death several years ago. Her years in the nursery business numbered fifty. Four sons and three daughters survive.

Mrs. W. H. Alderman.

At the funeral of Mrs. W. H. Alderman, wife of the head of the department of horticulture at the University of Minnesota, October 17, J. V. Bailey, Newport, and J. H. Reed, St. Paul, represented the Minnesota State Nurserymen's Association, at the annual meetings of which Dr. Alderman's talks on new fruits have been a feature. Many attended the services and flowers were numerous and beautiful.

TREE BAMBOOS BLOOM.

In Volusia county, Fla., two clumps of *Dendrocalamus strictus*, the so-called tree bamboo, were found in full bloom recently, and specimens of the bloom are being preserved in the station herbarium. The clumps of bamboo are about forty feet high and the individual canes are approximately three inches in diameter. They are believed to be about 50 years old.

In southeastern Asia, the home of this bamboo, it is reported that the plants bloom at intervals of from twenty-five to fifty years and that every clump in great fields will bloom simultaneously, whether the clumps are large or small, old or young. Before blooming the canes shed their leaves, and the blooming and seeding process so weakens the plants that they usually die. Sometimes they sprout again from the roots, but frequently the new growth must start from the seeds.

LOWEST bid for landscaping the grounds of the Nunda central school, Nunda, N. Y., was submitted by Four Winds Farm Nursery, Inc., Eggertsville, N. Y.

Carloads
HARDY
Canadian-GrownSHADE TREES - EVERGREENS
PERENNIALS ROSES

FRUITS (including the famous new Peaches Vedette, Valiant, Veteran, etc.)

Send us your want list or write for prices. Quality and prices will be right.

E. D. SMITH & SONS, LTD.

Canada's Greatest Nurseries

WINONA

ONTARIO

NORWAY MAPLES
Specimen TreesIn sizes up to 4-inch cal.
Attractive prices in quantity lots.Also complete list of nursery stock.
Send for prices.THOMAS B. MEEHAN CO.
DRESHER, PA.A complete line of
ORNAMENTALS and
LINING-OUT STOCKCHASE'S
50th Anniversary
Trade List

Fall 1939 Spring 1940

Send for your copy

CHASE NURSERY CO.
Chase, AlabamaNURSERY STOCK
AT WHOLESALE

New Perennial Introductions

ARTHUR DUMMETT
61 West Grand St. Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

LINERS, extra nice

Berberis, Calyanthus, Cornus, Crataegus cordata, Fraxinus, Malus coronaria, Chinese Elm, Multiflora Rose Stock, the nicest block of Multiflora Rose Stock in the country. How many do you want and what size? A good many other items in quantity. Send for bargain list, now.

ATLANTIC NURSERIES, Inc., BERLIN, MD.

Old English

BOXWOOD

Wholesale

10 ins. and up — Any quantity

BOXWOOD GARDENS
Mrs. R. P. Royer, High Point, N. C.

Mail Order Group Meets

Discuss Postage Rates, Legislation and Crops at Annual Meeting at Chicago

About fifteen members of the National Mail Order Nurserymen's Association attended the autumn meeting at the Hotel La Salle, Chicago, October 18.

In opening the meeting, President Elden H. Burgess said that, because of the limited attendance at recent meetings, he had questioned their continuance, in a letter to other members of the association, but the consensus was for carrying them on. Inasmuch as all but a few of the forty-one members are also members of the American Association of Nurserymen, there was discussion of forming a group within the national body for mail order nurserymen, somewhat along the lines of the landscape group of the A. A. N. now being organized.

The recent reduction in postage rates on catalogues of large sizes, without corresponding reduction in rates on parcel-post packages, caused considerable discussion, particularly with a view to seeking a similar reduction on parcel-post packages of nursery stock. The chairman of the meeting was empowered by resolution to take the matter up with the secretary of the American Association of Nurserymen, on behalf of the mail order men in that body, in an attempt to arrange a conference with post-office authorities at Washington, D. C., to consider this matter.

The changes in wages and hours under federal legislation brought out some comparisons in practices. Of course, wages and hours legislation does not affect employees who work at the nursery—on a farm—in any capacity, because they are exempt as agricultural labor. If the office, storage house and shipping quarters are away from the nursery, the employees engaged in grading, sorting and packing are exempt so long as they handle only the stock grown at the nursery itself. If they handle stock brought in from other nurseries they are not exempt during the work week in which such stock is handled. Consequently, it is desirable to have separate employees handle that stock, or restrict to cer-

tain weeks the handling of purchased stock.

The afternoon session was devoted principally to crop discussion. There seemed to those present strong indication of a shortage of cane fruits and strawberries before the close of the spring shipping season, but likelihood of plenty of available stock in most of the other classes, in spite of the fact that heavy losses have been suffered from drought in many parts of the country. Even with an ample supply of nursery stock, the rising costs of business operations make reduction in prices unlikely.

Present were Elden H. Burgess, president, Galesburg, Mich.; Vernon Krider, vice-president, Middlebury, Ind.; B. W. Keith, secretary-treasurer, Sawyer, Mich., and Ralph Em-long, executive committee member, Stevensville, Mich. The other executive committee members are Frank Beatty, Three Rivers, Mich., and George Stromer, New Buffalo, Mich. The officers were reelected for another year.

Members attending were Jack Harrison, Storrs & Harrison Co., Painesville, O.; C. H. Andrews, Andrews Nursery Co., Faribault, Minn.; R. W. Ackerman, Ackerman Nurseries, Bridgman, Mich.; Victor Judson, Bristol, Ind.; William Westhauser, Westhauser Nursery, Sawyer, Mich.; G. W. R. Baldwin, O. A. D. Baldwin Nursery Co.,

CHINESE ELMS

North Iowa grown, heavy.

Seedlings, 12 to 18 ins. \$4.00; 18 to 24 ins. \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft. \$9.00; 3 to 4 ft. \$14.00; 4 to 5 ft. \$24.00 per 100.

Transplanted, 4 to 5 ft. \$12.50; 5 to 6 ft. \$18.00; 6 to 8 ft. \$35.00; 8 to 16 ft. \$55.00 per 100.

NORWAY SPRUCE, 2 to 3 ft. \$20.00; 3 to 4 ft. \$30.00 per 100.

DOUGLAS FIR, 2 to 3 ft. \$30.00 per 100.

Boxing or baling free. Ask for prices on other stock.

GRAETTINGER NURSERY
Graettinger, Iowa

JUNIPERUS PFITZERIANA

Strong rooted tip cuttings.

\$3.50 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000

J. B. BEALLE Greenwood, Miss.

Bridgman, Mich.; Leonard Condon, Condon Bros. Seedsmen, Rockford, Ill.; A. H. Jung, J. W. Jung Seed Co., Randolph, Wis.; A. H. and H. J. Bradley, Bradley Bros., Carbondale, Ill., and H. Goldstein, A. E. Kunderd, Inc., Goshen, Ind.

NUT GROWERS MEET.

The Northern Nut Growers' Association held its thirtieth annual meeting at Rockport, Ind. About sixty persons attended the sessions. Papers were presented on various phases of nut culture.

Considerable time was devoted to the field trip on which several plantings of nut trees were visited, chiefly pecans, hickories and walnuts.

The 1940 meeting will be held at Roanoke, Va., the last three days of the week in which Labor day occurs. At this meeting chestnuts will be a major attraction.

Officers elected were as follows: President, Dr. A. S. Colby, University of Illinois, Urbana; vice-president, H. F. Stoke, Roanoke, Va.; treasurer, D. C. Snyder, Center Point, Iowa; secretary, G. L. Slate, Geneva, N. Y.

VIBURNUM BURKWOODII

NEW - SCARCE - HARDY

Most striking improvement in flowering shrubs in many years—fragrant pink and white flowers.

Fall 1939 Delivery

	Per 10	Per 100
15 to 18 ins. B&B....	\$10.00	\$ 85.00
18 to 24 ins. B&B....	15.00	125.00
2 to 3 ft. B&B.....	20.00	175.00
3 to 4 ft. B&B.....	30.00	250.00

F.O.B. Dayton, Ohio.
Packing extra at cost.

The Siebenthaler Company
DAYTON, OHIO

Growers! Nurserymen! Professionals!
Seedsmen! Get your supply NOW...

Vitamin B₁

— FOR PLANTS

... That amazing, life-giving plant tonic. Experimenters report many startling results. Don't pay layman-consumer prices. Supply your own toothpick and eyedropper! Buy in wholesale quantities—get more for your money.

New prices: Two decigrams (2/10 gram) \$2.00. Five decigrams (5/10 gr.)—

\$3.00. One gram—\$5.85. Five grams—

\$27.75. (One gram makes up to 30,000 gal. watering solution. Write for attractive quantity prices and terms. Send trial order for gram TODAY.

JEAN MACLEAN & ASSOCIATES
Mer. Dept. 510 Paramount Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

GRAFTED EVERGREENS

Bedded strong stock
for fall planting

Size 12 to 15 ins.,
\$37.50 per 100.

Canaertii, Glauca, Burkii, Hillii,
Mascula, Columnaris glauca, etc.

THE PAUL OFFENBERG NURSERY

1988 E. Livingston Ave., Columbus, Ohio

Colorado-Grown

Chinese Elm, seedlings and transplants.
Caragana Arborescens, transplants only.

Now booking orders for spring shipment
in combination carloads. Wholesale
list on request.

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HARDY TREES at BARGAIN PRICES

CHINESE ELM—Large Sizes
6 to 8 ft., 8 to 10 ft., and Caliper

RUSSIAN OLIVE SEEDLINGS
Low Prices on Large Quantities

HONEY LOCUST SEEDLINGS

Write for Wholesale Prices

THE HOUSE OF GURNEY, Inc.
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COTONEASTER APICULATA

(cranberry cotoneaster)

Procumbent—Horizontally Branched
Glossy Green Foliage—Large Red Berries
proved absolutely hardy in
central and northern Ohio

Fall 1939 Delivery

Each Per 10 Per 100
18 to 24 ins. B&B, \$1.15 \$10.00 \$90.00
F.O.B. Springfield, Ohio
Packing extra at cost.

THE BERRYHILL NURSERY CO.
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CHINESE ELM

Pumila, Northern Strain
All transplanted stock, 3 and 4 years old.
3 to 4 ft., 10c; 4 to 5 ft., 12c; 5 to 6 ft.,
20c; 6 to 8 ft., 40c; 1 1/2 to 1 1/4 ins., 65c.
Approximately 25,000 to select from.
Inspection solicited.

SWEDBERG NURSERY, Battle Lake, Minn.

MEET AT HOUSTON, TEX.

The Association of Nurserymen and Landscape Architects of Houston, Tex., held its monthly session October 16 at the home of R. N. Moseley, of the Jeanerette Gardens, on the Post Oak road. Thomas Bell Foster, president, presided during the business session.

W. L. Blum, chairman of the "Jaycees" beautification committee, discussed further plans of the contest and program of beautification undertaken by his committee. He reported full coöperation from the organizations he had contacted, and he was given at the meeting a list of prizes offered by members of the association, of trees, shrubs and lawn services, to be distributed by the "Jaycees" in their proposed contest. Open house, held by nurserymen and landscape men at their places of business the ensuing week, was also in coöperation with the movement sponsored by the "Jaycees."

The legislation committee reported the progress made in regard to the coöperation of the Texas department of agriculture and its inspection department in the control of diseases and insects in the vicinity of Houston. The chief of the department of inspection and quarantines, at Austin, has designated a full-time nursery inspector for Houston territory.

A membership committee was appointed, with O. J. Anderson as its chairman. Miss Wilma Gunter was named chairman of the sick committee, to remember members of the association during illness.

The association voted to make application for membership in the American Association of Nurserymen, as an associated organization.

The directors were requested to work out and present at the next meeting recommendations for a slogan or emblem for the local association, to be adopted by the membership for general use.

After the adjournment of the business session, refreshments were served by Mr. and Mrs. R. N. Moseley. The next meeting will be held November 20.

Wilma Gunter.

THE landscaping contract for improvement of the campuses of the Phoenix Junior College and North Phoenix high school went to Norman Nursery & Flower Shop, Phoenix, Ariz.

TAXUS CUSPIDATA

Spreading Yew

Improved dark green strain. Best for sun or shade, foundation plantings and hedges.

	Each
18 to 24 ins.	\$1.25
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	1.65
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	2.50

Also larger sizes

The above prices in lots of 100
f.o.b. Cincinnati, Ohio

THE W. A. NATORP CO.
Cincinnati, Ohio

JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA

Understock

\$50.00 per 1000

Fine clean stock

HOLTON & HUNKEL CO.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Juniperus Chinensis

Pfitzeriana

Lining-out stock

3-yr., once transplanted and staked

	Per 100	Per 1000
5 to 8 ins.	\$10.00	\$85.00
9 to 12 ins.	16.00	145.00

Grown right, handled right and packed right. Cash or satisfactory reference.

AUGUSTINE NURSERIES

A. M. Augustine, Prop.
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EVERGREENS

Lining-out and Specimens

Fruits and Shrubs

Write for price list

J. V. BAILEY NURSERIES
Daytons Bluff Sta. St. Paul, Minn.



EVERGREENS

For Seventy-five Years
Growers of Quality Evergreens
Lining-out Stock a Specialty

Write for Trade List

EVERGREEN NURSERY CO.
Established 1864 STURGEON BAY, WIS.

WHOLESALE TO NURSERYMEN

100,000 1-year, heavy, once transplanted

Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle
equal to most of the 2-year stock we have seen.
Many other varieties in lining-out seedlings—
White Fringe, Tulip Poplar, Sugar Maple, many
varieties.

Write your wants.

TARLTON NURSERIES, Morton Bros.
Route 7 McMinnville, Tenn.

New York Tax Case

Seek Funds to Oppose Appeal in State Supreme Court on Unemployment Insurance Tax Ruling

Because the industrial commissioner has been rather slow in printing the records, it will probably be January before the nurserymen's case with regard to the unemployment insurance tax is heard before the appellate division of the New York State Supreme court, according to Paul Fortmiller, chairman of the special committee on this matter for the New York State Nurserymen's Association. As previously reported, the decision of the state department of labor's board of appeals was favorable to the nurserymen, but the state industrial commissioner has appealed on the decision, so that it will be necessary for the nurserymen of the state to oppose the appeal when it comes up in court.

At the summer meeting of the association, the members present voted to fight the case in court, and efforts are being made to raise the necessary funds.

So far, expenses to date and expenses necessary to finish the fight are estimated at \$3,200, of which cash and pledges received to date are \$1,945, of which \$225 was raised through the Long Island Nurserymen's Association, \$155 through the Allied Nurserymen's Association and \$1,565 through the New York State Nurserymen's Association.

There is still needed \$1,255 in order to pay the cost of defense of the case in court, and L. J. Engleson, president of the state association, appeals to all the nurserymen in New York state to contribute their share.

Under the present law, New York nurserymen are liable for unemployment insurance taxes since 1936, which would amount to about \$150,000 a year. All this sum can be saved by securing a favorable decision in court.

To eliminate this tax burden, individual nurserymen are asked to contribute a sum equal to one-half of one's year's tax debt. This contribution is on the same basis as that of the florists of the state in prosecuting a similar case; the florists assessed their members fifty per cent of one year's tax liability based on

the tax rate of three per cent of the annual pay roll.

Nurserymen not members of any of the organizations mentioned should send checks to L. J. Engleson, C. W. Stuart & Co., Newark, N. Y., made payable to New York State Nurserymen's Association, Unemployment Insurance Fund. Members of the Allied Nurserymen's Association should send their checks to H. Sherwood Guernsey, president, Schoharie, N. Y., while Long Island Nurserymen's Association members should send checks to Flemmer Folk, Bloodgood Nurseries, Albertson, L. I., N. Y.

LISTING New York nurserymen certified up to October 1, 1939, circular 573 of the state department of agriculture shows that in 1938 there were 1,236 nurseries in the state, with 11,732 acres of nursery stock, and 403 nursery dealers, besides 441 certified raspberry growers with 1,217 acres of plants.

"Send us six more copies. It is one of the most useful documents that has come our way in a long time."—H. B. Chase, Pres., Chase Nursery Co.

"Dr. Chadwick's list is truly excellent. The sources of supply appended is very good, indeed."—Donald Wyman, Horticulturist, Arnold Arboretum.

96 pages — 40c per copy

"COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST"

Selection of Superior Varieties of
Woody Deciduous Ornamental Plants

By L. C. Chadwick

Describes and discusses the best plants among trees and shrubs in various sizes, vines and ground covers.

Lists uses, culture, characteristics, growth habits to make easy selection of suitable varieties for various landscape purposes.

Sources of supply of selected plants indicated in key list of 68 nurseries.

GROW THE BEST — PLANT THE BEST

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
308 South Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

Enclosed is remittance for copies of the book,

"COMPILED A NEW NURSERY LIST."

1 copy, 40 cents

3 copies, \$1.00.

Name

Address Street

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State

NEW STRAWBERRIES.

Four new strawberries, developed on the grounds of the New York experiment station, Geneva, are recommended for trial by Professor G. L. Slate, small fruit specialist.

These new varieties, Cato, Catskill, Clermont and Culver, are the results of crosses between Howard and Marshall. Both parents are strawberries of high quality. These new berries are described as being exceptionally vigorous and excellent plants, with large, glossy, attractive fruits of good quality, which ripen about midseason.

Planting stocks are now available from some nurserymen and from the New York State Fruit Testing Association, which cooperates with the experiment station in distributing new fruits.

Cato, chiefly a home variety, bruises easily and will not make a satisfactory market berry. Clermont is exceptionally well adapted to use as a market and home variety. Culver is a rather dark berry and ripens late in midseason and is excellent for preserving. Catskill does not compare favorably with the other new varieties, but has done exceptionally well in northeastern United States and has received an award of merit from the Massachusetts

Juniperus Virginiana

Selected Understock Seedlings, \$15.00 per 1000.

Selected Understock Transplanted, \$35.00 per 1000.

Don't miss this offer. Take advantage while it lasts.

O. H. PERRY NURSERY CO.

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JEWELL SPECIALS

Bleeding Hearts, Large-flowering Clematis, Bolleana Poplar, Gypsophila Bristol Fairy, Evergreen Liners, Persian Lilacs and Hard Maple.

A complete line of fruits, trees and shrubs. Write for price list.

THE JEWELL NURSERY CO.

Pouch A

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ROSES

Carlots of field-grown roses, budded stock, at 4½¢ each, cash. Write for list of 60 varieties. Carlot shipments begin in December. Small lots in November.

BROWN & LARISON ROSE NURSERY
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Tyler, Tex.

PEONIES

All types, including Tree Peonies
The Cottage Gardens
Lansing, Mich.

PROFITABLE PEONIES

Best Varieties. Attractive Prices.
Fine quality roots, liberally graded.
28th Annual Catalogue ready.

HARMEL PEONY COMPANY
Growers of Fine Peonies since 1911
Berlin, Maryland

QUALITY PERENNIAL PLANTS

Specialties
Gypsophila Bristol Fairy and Dicentra Spectabilis.

Let us quote on your perennial needs.

PERENNIAL NURSERIES Painesville, O.
Alva H. Smith R.F.D. 2

Famous Cushion Mums

TRUE HARDY AMELIA VARIETIES
Supply unlimited. Quality unsurpassed.
Big catalogue, free for the asking.

WONDERLAND NURSERIES, Ellerson, Va.

HERBS

Pot-grown plants: over a hundred varieties.
Dwarf Herbs for Flavoring and Fragrance.
Other plants of unusual character and with the charm of old-time gardens.

New Catalogue sent on receipt of 10 cents.
WEATHERED OAK HERB FARM, INC.
Bradley Hills, Bethesda, Maryland

sets Horticultural Society. It is a good market berry in sections where it does well.

BRIGHT-RESISTANT PEARS.

Fire blight, the most destructive of all pear-tree diseases in California, has cost growers many millions of dollars during the past thirty years. On the basis of information gathered by the state agricultural experiment station, many growers are now using the resistant variety Old Home for the framework of their trees. Old Home is grafted at the roots onto French pear seedlings at ground level, and then Bartlett or another commercial variety is grafted into the Old Home branches at a height of about four to six feet above the ground. By this method, blight attacking the branches can run down the tree only as far as the Old Home portion, and at least the bodies of the trees can be saved. The French pear roots, however, are not resistant and may be directly infected and killed by the disease. The next step, then, must be the development of blight-resistant roots.

In one promising method, Old Home is propagated on quince roots. The quince root is not blight-resistant and ordinarily makes a semidwarf tree. But if the graft union is made so that it will be far below ground level after planting, the Old Home will develop strong blight-resistant pear roots above the union, the quince serving merely as a nurse root. Experiments indicate that trees grown by this method will attain normal size.

Six plots in five California counties are now devoted to testing blight-resistant roots and bodies for pear trees and the best methods of top-working them to commercial varieties. Thirteen blight-resistant varieties, besides the Old Home, have been found and are under test for their ability to develop a strong framework and their resistance to a bacterial canker to which Old Home is susceptible.

FEATURED speaker on the fruit growers' program at the convention of the Wisconsin Horticultural Society, at Sheboygan, November 16 and 17, is Dr. H. B. Tukey, chief of research at the New York agricultural experiment station. He will speak at the afternoon session and at the banquet in the evening, the first day, and at both morning and afternoon sessions on the second day.

RASPBERRIES

Latham — Chief
Newburgh — Taylor
Indian Summer Everbearing

RED LAKE CURRANT

MACDONALD RHUBARB

MANCHURIAN CRAB Under-
Stocks

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**If it's new for
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In quantity, we grow:

New Red Lake Currant
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Cornus Elegansissima
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Minnesota Fruit Breeding
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SUMMIT NURSERIES

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Wholesale Growers of

Grapevines, Currants, Gooseberries,
Blackberries and Raspberries

Let us quote on your requirements

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GRAPE VINES, Currants, GOOSE-
BERRIES and BERRY PLANTS.
Growing for the wholesale trade since
1890. The quality of our plants will
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our attractive quotations before placing
your order.

THE F. E. SCHIFFERLI & SON NURSERIES
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Evergreens—Shrubs
Lining-out Stock
Send for Complete Trade List

SCARFF'S NURSERIES
New Carlisle, O.

Taylor Red Raspberry Plants

State inspected, original stock from New
York Experiment Station.

No. 1, 3/16-inch up, well rooted,
\$10.00 per 1000.

F.O.B. Le Roy, N. Y.

Fred Hazelton

Le Roy, N. Y.

OUR SPECIALTIES ARE

Grapevines, Currants,
Berry Plants, Strawberries
General line of Small Fruit plants
Trade list sent on request

L. J. RAMBO'S WHOLESALE NURSERIES
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NOTICE

50,000 Apple and Peach trees, commercial varieties to offer for fall and spring shipment. 25,000 2-yr. Amherst River North Privet. We are in the market for 2000 to 4000 each of lining-out Borkman's, Benita and Pyramidalis Arbor-vite; Mound, Blue, American and White Pine; Stricta, Irish, French, English, Pittosporum, Sassafras, and Andorra Junipers. Need several thousand lining-out shrubs also.

EGYPTIAN NURSERY CO., Farina, Ill.

California Association

New Officers Prepare to Carry Out Reorganization Plan Adopted at Convention Held Last Year

The brief announcement of the new officers of the California Association of Nurserymen in the October 15 issue contained two errors, one in the firm connection of the president and the other in the initials of the secretary.

The officers elected for the year 1939-40 are as follows: President, Frank W. Tuttle, Ruehl-Wheeler Nursery Co., San Jose, Cal.; vice-president, Jess C. Wyatt, Armstrong Nurseries, Ontario, Cal.; executive secretary and treasurer, Gordon C. Wallace, Leonard Coates Nurseries, San Jose, Cal.; honorary secretary, Henry W. Kruckeberg, Los Angeles, Cal.

Members of the board of control will be appointed by the chapters which make up the association, at their next regular meeting.

The California Association of Nurserymen was almost completely reorganized during the summer of 1938. The reorganization plan was submitted to the board of control at a meeting held at Los Angeles in the autumn of 1938 and adopted. The general gist of the reorganization plan is given by the new president, Frank W. Tuttle, as follows:

"Due to the large size of our state and the widely varying conditions of soil, climate and general economic factors, there are necessarily many local problems in connection with our industry which do not apply generally, but are of considerable importance to the locality concerned, and which have been a source of friction and misunderstanding at our annual conventions. Also, since our state is approximately 900 miles long and 300 miles wide, it has been, in the past, extremely difficult to get any appreciable number of the approximately 3,500 licensed nurserymen of the state to travel the long distances involved, to attend the annual conventions of the association, at which, in the past, most of the business of the association was transacted.

"In considering plans for the reorganization, the thought was that if we could establish regional chapters throughout the state, we should be able to have a much more repre-

sentative organization. Each chapter was to consider and handle its own problems and conduct its own affairs, subject to the general provisions of the constitution of the state association. Each chapter was to have one representative on the board of directors of the state association for each fifty members, or fraction thereof, in the chapter. The functions of the board of directors were to be strictly limited to matters of concern to the entire industry of the state. As we see it now, the main function of the board of directors will be that of a legislative committee, in battling some of the more bizarre legislation and proposals for which our state is justly famous.

"It has, of course, been a slow and sometimes baffling job to get the reorganization established. Many features of the plan were acceptable to some portions of the state and decidedly not acceptable to the others. Changes have been made to meet objections, only to have more objections crop up. However, we believe

that we have at last found a setup that will be acceptable to both northern and southern California. A miraculous achievement, if it works!

"The two outstanding nurserymen's organizations in the state will shortly be chapters 1 and 2 of the California Association of Nurserymen. We hope within the next few months to establish two more chapters. The two organizations mentioned above are Horticultural Industries, Inc., of Los Angeles and vicinity, and the Central California Nurserymen's Association, of San Francisco and vicinity."

JOHN STEINWEDEN, assistant chief of the California bureau of nursery service, talked to members of the Central California Nurserymen's Association at its meeting, at Oakland, October 12. Mr. Steinweden talked on the amendments to the grades and standards act.

**HARDY, NON-IRRIGATED
ROSEBUSHES**
and
**FULL LINE OF
EVERGREEN-SHRUBS**
"Special"—
OREGON GRAPE
Healthy and Bushy
2 to 3 ft. high at 75c each
**MOUNTAIN VIEW
FLORAL NURSERIES**
Troutdale, Oregon

**APPLE SEEDLINGS
CHINESE ELM SEEDLINGS**
Yakima Valley grown.
WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.

HARDY PLANTS
Bleeding Heart, 3 to 5-ey. clumps, \$7.50 per 100;
6 to 10-ey. clumps, \$12.50 per 100.
Delphinium, Blackmore & Langdon, 1-yr. plants,
\$1.25 per 100; \$10.00 per 1000; 2-yr. clumps,
\$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.
Columbine, Scott Elliott, 1-yr. plants, \$1.25 per
100; \$7.50 per 1000.
Pyrethrum, 2-yr. untransplanted, \$2.00 per 100.
Iris, 1 each, 200 varieties, labeled, \$15.00; 20
each, 50 varieties, \$12.50.
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PORTLAND - **OREGON**

Oregon-Grown - Quality Guaranteed

BIRCH, Cutleaf Weeping. All
grades.
BOX ELDER, Silver Variegated,
3-4, 4-5.
CHERRY, Kwanzan Dbl. Flg. All
grades.
CRAB, Bechtel's Flowering. All
grades.
ELM, Chinese, 6-8, 8-10.
HAWTHORN, Paul's scarlet.
Whips only.
MAPLE, Norway, branched, 6-8,
8-10, 10-12.
MAPLE, Silver, 6-8, 8-10.
MOUNTAIN ASH, European, 6-8,
8-10.
OAK, Pin, 6-8, 8-10.
PEACH, Pink, Red and White Flg.,
4-5, 5-6.
PLANE TREE, European, 6-8.
PLUM, Blireana, 5-6, 6-8, 8-10.
PLUM, Triloba, 2-3, 3-4, 4-5.
ALMOND, Pink-flowering, 2-3, 3-4.
AZALEA, Mollis, 9-12, 12-15.
BARBERRY, Truehedge, Redleaf
and Thunbergii.
KERRIA, Japonica Double, 2-3, 3-4.
PHILADELPHUS, Virginalis, 2-3,
3-4, 4-5.
QUINCE, Scarlet, from cuttings,
18-24, 2-3, 3-4.

ROSES—A complete list of up-to-date varieties.

SHIPPING—Carload accommodations can be arranged to eastern points for winter and spring delivery.

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Due to very favorable growing conditions in Oregon during the past season, our lining-out stock and B & B grades are in exceptionally fine condition.

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Evergreens
Propagators & Growers
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FRUIT and SHADE TREE SEEDLINGS

Oregon and Washington Grown

Apple, Pear, Mahaleb, Mazzard,
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Quince (rooted cuttings)

Chinese Elm Seedlings

Complete Line General Nursery Stock.

Chinese Elm, Transplanted Specimens.

Norway Maple, Lining-out Whips.

Send list of your wants for prices.

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Combination carloads to eastern distributing points.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Inc.
Since 1878
Milton, Oregon

Mahonia Aquifolium

(OREGON GRAPE)

Seedlings, 4 to 12 ins., row run, \$20.00 per 1000.
Transplants, 2 yrs. in field, nice bushy stock, once cut back, 12 to 15 ins., 30c; 15 to 18 ins., 40c.

SORBUS AUCUPARIA

(EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH)
Branched transplanted stock, 4 to 5 ft., 30c; 5 to 6 ft., 40c.

ENGLISH HOLLY

SEEDLINGS
4 to 12 ins., \$10.00 per 1000; \$5.00 per 100. 250 at 1000 rate.

MOUNT VERNON NURSERY
Mount Vernon, Wash.

Field-Grown

Rosebushes

HOWARD ROSE CO.
Hemet, California



Perfection Currants Fruit Tree Seedlings

Let us quote on your needs

DENISON & BLAIR
Troutdale Oregon

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Charles F. Jenkins, accompanied by Mrs. Jenkins, of the Hemlock Arboretum, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa., who has amassed an outstanding collection of all types of tsuga, visited Howard E. Andrews & Co., Seattle, renewing an acquaintanceship of thirty years' standing. Mr. Jenkins was intensely interested in the luxuriant growth of the evergreens in the northwest area and the great varieties of available nursery stock. Many specimens on the Richmond Nursery aroused favorable comment. The writer believes the biggest thrill Mr. Jenkins had was comparing the growth and form of the conifers in driving through miles of virgin timber to the highest point on Mount Rainier. The bulletin of the Hemlock Arboretum, at Far Country, is available to all.

F. A. Murphy, Murphy Rhododendron Gardens, Rolling Bay, visited Vancouver, B. C., and Mount Vernon, Wash., last week.

C. P. Malmo, Charles Malmo Nursery, Seattle, wed October 17, is on his honeymoon trip to California.

Frank Bonnell, Bonnell Nurseries, inaugurated a sale of nursery stock last week, and available room for parking was at a premium.

J. W. Adams, Richmond Nursery, Richmond Beach, sent three large truckloads of conifers to Vancouver, B. C. Mr. Adams spent a week at Portland and vicinity last week.

The nurserymen in the northwest area are gratified with fall activity.

W. L. Fulmer.

TWO 18x50 foot propagating houses have been built by the E. E. Leverett Floral & Nursery Co., 4700 Ross avenue, Dallas, Tex., at the 20-acre nursery, four miles north of Mesquite, Tex. M. N. Arnold, formerly with Hendrix & Glass, at Farmersville, is now in charge of propagation at the nurseries.

MEMBERS of the New Orleans Horticultural Society were guests of Henry Kraak and C. W. Meibaum at the October meeting. An old-fashioned southern barbecue was the feature at the Kraak Nursery, New Orleans, La. The barbecue pits and the tables were under the trees which make the front part of the place an unusual beauty spot even in that country of lush growth.

A. MCGILL & SON

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

Wholesale Only

GOOD WESTERN-GROWN NURSERY STOCK

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees
Roses

Grown right and packed right.
Combination carloads to Eastern distributing points will save you on freight.

We are now booking orders for

Vine Maple Seedlings.

Norway Maple, Whips and Seedlings.

White Birch, Trees and Seedlings.

Cutleaf Birch.

Pacific Dogwood Seedlings.

Mountain Ash, Trees and Seedlings.

Chinese Elm, Trees and Seedlings.

Catalogue mailed on request.

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Route 6, Box 92

Portland, Oregon

OREGON'S BEST SOURCE OF GOOD ROSES

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PETERSON & DERING, INC.

Wholesale Rose Growers

Scappoose, Oregon

Write for List

ROSE BUSHES

200 Varieties

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PACIFIC NORTHWEST ROSE NURSERY

Box 261 Wholesale Only Gresham, Ore.

ORENCO NURSERY CO.

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WHOLESALE GROWERS

Fruit, Shade, Flowering Ornamental Trees, Fruit-tree Seedlings, Roses, Etc.

Very complete line of quality stock

Catalogue sent on request.

New Books and Bulletins

PRONOUNCING DICTIONARY.

Just from the press is the "New Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names," which will be of much helpfulness to nurserymen, their employees and their customers. In its sixty-four pages, 4x6 inches, bound in a blue paper cover, are included approximately 3,000 plant names and botanical terms, with dia-critical marks indicating correct pronunciation, followed by a brief definition in each case. Selection of the names included, indication of accurate pronunciation and preparations of brief but useful definitions were a task of months. The little booklet is a big quarter's worth and should be on the desk of everyone in the trade.

Over a period of thirty years, thousands of copies were sold of the smaller pronouncing dictionary, including about half as many names and without definitions. Impressed with the wider call for a better pocket dictionary, the publisher spared no pains to produce this accurate and authoritative new edition. The only thing the same is the price, 25 cents per copy. Five copies sell for a dollar, and prices are quoted on larger quantity orders. Published by the Florists' Publishing Co., this pronouncing dictionary may also be ordered through the American Nurseryman.

“AMERICA’S GARDEN BOOK.”

Another attempt to put between the covers of one book as much information as the average gardener needs to know appears in "American Garden Book," just published by Charles Scribner's Sons, at \$3.50. The authors are Louise Bush-Brown, director of the School of Horticulture, Ambler, Pa., and James Bush-Brown, a member of the American Society of Landscape Architects and of the school staff. Other members of the school staff contribute a few special chapters.

According to the foreword, "the authors have endeavored to meet the needs of those living in suburban and country communities for accurate information on all phases of garden making." In 1,222 pages much ground is covered in a selective, rather than an all-inclusive or encyclopedic man-

ner. Thirty-four chapters, ranging from a half-dozen to over 100 pages in length, present information on subjects from soil, design and construction plans to tools, propagation and methods of pest control. Each group of plants—ground covers, vines, trees, shrubs, annuals, perennials, bulbs, roses—receives a chapter. So does each of the various types of gardens—rock, woodland, herb, city, window, fruit, etc.

A wide variety of information is given, reënforced with numerous sketches and pictures and an index of 110 pages. For the beginner this should be an extremely useful book, and for others the easily accessible data of the text and tabular matter should make it a handy reference work. It is well printed in large type and bound in green washable cloth covers.

FARM WOODLANDS

"The Management of Farm Woodlands," by Cedric H. Guise, just published by the McGraw-Hill Book Co., at \$3, was designed primarily by the author to meet the needs of students in agricultural colleges and other institutions where instruction in farm forestry is offered. It is also, however, of direct assistance to owners of

farm woodlands, for the material in it is applicable to farm woods of several acres and larger areas not extensive enough to be commercially operated forests.

The author, who is in the department of forestry of the New York college of agriculture at Cornell University, has taught farm forestry for twenty years, and the material he presents is detailed and complete.

The chapters include a general introduction to the subject, botanical information on the structure of trees, planting lists by regions of the United States, methods of measuring products and stands, the establishment and care of woodlands and, finally, utilization and marketing.

This book of 348 pages, well illustrated and provided with a good index, is bound in red cloth in keeping with the other books in the American Forestry Series, of which Walter Mulford is consulting editor.

BULLETINS RECEIVED.

Thirty-eighth report of the Connecticut state entomologist, issued as bulletin 428 by the Connecticut agricultural experiment station, New Haven, covers 1938, the last year of administration by Dr. W. E. Britton, who filled the office from July 1, 1901, until his death, February 15, 1939. This 124-page book contains some useful comments on the control of cer-



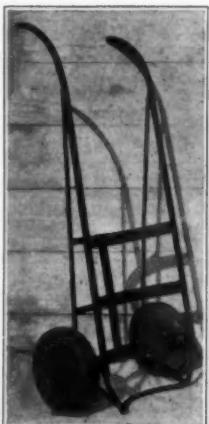
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Illustrated **\$27⁵⁰** F. O. B.
Kansas City



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ELM, American, Moline and Vase, up to 4 ins. All transplants.
MAPLE, Norway, up to 3½ ins. Transplants, extra select, spaced 7x7 ft.
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SPIRÆA, Vanhouttei, up to 5 to 6 ft.
APPLE, 2-year.
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All of above items can be supplied in carload lots.

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Apple and Peach Trees In Carload Lots

A long variety list to select from. We also can offer other Fruit Trees in carload lots, as well as **Tennessee Natural Peach Seeds**. If you are interested in either **Fruit Trees** or **Peach Seeds**, send us your want lists and we will quote attractive prices.

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Hickory, N. C.

Our Pits Compare Favorably
With the Best
HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES
HOGANSVILLE, GEORGIA

We offer general line of

FRUIT TREES

Heavy on Apple and Peach. Can furnish by carload. Send us your want list. Write for prices.

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Specializing in
EVERGREEN SEEDLINGS
TRANSPLANTS AND APPLE TREES
 Write for price list.
 Send us your trade list.

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 North Muskegon, Mich.

tain insects, in addition to enumerating the activities and accomplishments of the state officials during the year, in control of the gypsy moth, corn borer, Japanese beetle, elm bark beetle, etc. It also includes the list of Connecticut nurseries certified by the state inspector in 1938. The list contains 402 names, an increase of twenty-five over 1937, totaling 5,031 acres, an increase of thirty acres over the preceding year. Eighteen nurseries in Connecticut operate fifty acres or more; forty-five, ten to forty-nine acres; thirty-seven, five to nine acres; 102, from two to four acres, and 200, one acre or less.

"Forestry in Wisconsin," circular 294 of the extension service of the college of agriculture, University of Wisconsin, by F. G. Wilson, Wakelin McNeel and F. B. Trenk, tells in sixteen pages about the rise of national, state, county and school forests in the state of Wisconsin, as well as their operation and that of private forests in the state.

Service and regulatory announcements issued by the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine of the United States Department of Agriculture from April to June, 1939, appear in a 44-page pamphlet. They have to do with Japanese beetle, Mexican fruit fly and white-fringed beetle quarantines, terminal inspection of plants and plant products and import restrictions of several countries.

The new use of methyl bromide as a soil fumigant by nurseries in the Japanese beetle and white-fringed beetle areas makes of special interest the publication of the third edition of its booklet on this chemical by the Dow Chemical Co., Midland, Mich. In twenty-four pages are told the properties and uses of this chemical, which is employed for several types of fumigation. Copies will be supplied readers upon request to the Dow Chemical Co.

MAURICE CONDON, of Outpost Nurseries, Inc., Ridgefield, Conn., was a speaker at the Garden Center, New Canaan, October 6.

ARTICLES of incorporation of the United States Nurseries Co., to be located on South Third street, Louisiana, Mo., and capitalized at \$10,000, have been filed at Bowling Green, Mo., by Tom W. Stark and Alice T. Stark, Louisiana, and Oliver True, Port Huron, Mich.

DELPHINIUM

New Crop Seed Ready Now

Giant Pacific Hybrid (Vetterle & Reinelt)

GALAHAD SERIES (New). Clear white, finest white Delphinium in existence from seed. (Originator's seed only.) Tr. pkt. \$2.00; ¼ oz. \$4.00; ½ oz. \$7.00; 1 oz. \$22.00.

BLUE SHADES. Most popular strain. **LAVENDER FASTEL SHADES**. Mixture of pastel lavender shades.

VIOLET SHADES. Deep rich violet blue.

PASTEL SHADES. Fine pastel mixture.

MIXTURE. A complete mixture of all above and many intermediate shades. Prices on above, except first item, each: Tr. pkt. \$1.00; ¼ oz. \$2.00; ½ oz. \$3.50; 1 oz. \$12.00.

CLEAR WHITE. Very large, clear white. Tr. pkt. \$1.25; ¼ oz. \$2.50; ½ oz. \$4.00; 1 oz. \$14.00.

Standard Varieties

BELLADONNA IMPROVED. Standard light blue. Tr. pkt. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.85; 1 lb. \$24.00.

LAMARTINE. Fairly deep, extra bright marine blue. Tr. pkt. 50c; ¼ oz. \$1.85; 1 oz. \$5.00.

BELLAMOSUM IMPROVED. A reselected strain. Tr. pkt. 30c; ¼ oz. 50c; 1 oz. \$1.85; 1 lb. \$24.00.

BLACKMORE & LANGDON HYBRIDS. Fine free-flowering long-stemmed. Tr. pkt. 50c; ¼ oz. 90c; 1 oz. \$12.00; 4 oz. \$29.00.

WREXHAM OR HOLLYHOCK STRAIN. Extra-large tapering spikes. Tr. pkt. 50c; ¼ oz. \$1.50; 1 oz. \$5.00.

Gregg Ball
I. B. C.
WEST CHICAGO
ILLINOIS

Vitamin B₁ —FOR PLANTS

... That amazing, life-giving plant tonic. Experimenters report many startling results.

Don't pay layman-consumer prices. Supply your own toothpick and eyedropper! Buy in wholesale quantities—get more for your money.

New prices: Two decigrams (2/10 gram) \$2.00. Five decigrams \$3.95. One gram \$5.85. Five grams \$27.75. (One gram makes up to 30,000 gal. watering solution.) Write for attractive quantity prices and terms. Send trial order for gram TODAY.

JEAN MACLEAN & ASSOCIATES
 Nur. Dept. 519 Paramount Bldg. Des Moines, Ia.

We are collectors of NORTHERN MINNESOTA TREE SEEDS

Including
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 Pinus Strobus, White Pine
 Pinus Resinosa, Red Pine
 Picea Canadensis, White Spruce
 Write for prices.

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North Dakota and Montana Seeds

JUNIPERUS SCOPULORUM (Silver cedar). Reserve supplies now. **Rhus trilobata**, **Prunus Bessseyi**, **Mahonia repens** and other seeds. Native plants and seeds.

E. C. MORAN
 Medora, N. D.

LONICERA JAPONICA HALLIANA

Per 100 Per 1000
 Linning-out div. \$0.50 \$6.00
 Large 2 to 3 yr. 6.00 . . .
 Can use Berberis, Privet, Spiraea, Elms in exchange.

BURKMAN'S NURSERY Roscoe, Ill.

Please Mention
THE AMERICAN NURSERYMAN
 when writing advertisers

SHORT ROWS

Did it pay profit? Progressively, growers and sellers of nursery products are developing practical analysis for dependable knowledge of cost at that precise point in the transaction where they hand the article to the buyer, for the price that is asked—or that he will pay! They have proved to their satisfaction that "break-even" on this and "make-up" on that may be occasional necessity, but that it isn't good horse-sense policy.

* * * * *

Can't recall at this minute where we saw it, but a complete bell-buzzer system at a nursery—synchronized signals at many strategic spots, in buildings and on grounds—keeps on sounding automatically until the man wanted reports to headquarters in person or on the telephone, an efficient time-saving service.

* * * * *

At the nursery sales-places last spring you thought of the evolution of packaged plants which has been going on through the past decade. And the improved shipment containers you saw at packing house and platform express it. Eye appeal and proper protection are joined. The grocers started it with sugar, crackers and cheese. The nurserymen and seeds-men and florists are making it close to a fine art.

* * * * *

"Efficiency in the nursery business," said an old-timer, "proves itself as such if the dozens and hundreds of jobs which are the nursery business get done easier and fit together better. The easiest way to get any job done—and done perfectly—is the most efficient way. There is no virtue in unnecessary exertion. There is quite enough necessary exertion inherent in this industry, with every unneeded motion, every duplication, removed."

* * * * *

Unicameral government of A.A.N., now by a "Congress" with "Senate" and "H. of R." rolled into one chamber, puts it up to the state groups to send "congressmen" who will combine senatorial conservation with progressive democracy.

* * * * *

The nurseryman of today is losing his comfortable old back-yard privacy. More and better converging highways—more cars—more people approach

him from unexpected directions, all potential customers. Show ground opportunity occurs on every side of the lot. There is a steady evolution which is making the picture of the future nursery resemble a park, with regiments of trees and platoons of plants on parade.

* * * * *

These "gems" of current roadside publicity were seen on a recent weekend tour, as nursery sales-yard slogans:

"As good as the best—better than the rest."

"We assure satisfaction with each transaction."

"All that's best at lowest cost."

* * * * *

Somewhere on one of Ohio's excellent highways, the police greet you with this standing invitation: "State Highway Patrol. Visitors always welcome." Times have changed. Last time we called at one of those places, we were "personally conducted." Next time we pass this one we are going to accept the welcome invite.

Though going through the town at a careful 20 m.p.h., we wanted to believe our eyes, so came to full stop in front of this mortician's to get the spelling: "Doom Brothers—Funeral Directors."

Two cautions appear on one of those sky-limit highways: "Will that minute you save fill another green grave?" "Slower please—Death is so permanent."

SOUTHWESTERN NEWS.

The city of La Crosse, Kan., is planning to develop a new park approximately two acres in extent.

Elsie Mentzer is operating a flower shop at Pawnee, Okla., which she bought from William Bruington, florist.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Foster announce the marriage of their daughter, Doris Mabel, to William K. Byrne. The ceremony took place October 21 at Huntsville, Ala., where the young couple will be at home. Mr. Foster is with the Pfund-Bell Nursery, Elmhurst, Ill.

The contract for landscaping the John E. Morell property, at Topeka, Kan., was secured by Rhea McCandless, "Hortensia." The planting of the large shade trees was sublet by Miss McCandless to the Williams & Harvey Co., Kansas City. This is one of the largest private landscape contracts to be let in Topeka in recent years.

Henry B. Chase, president of the Chase Nursery Co., Huntsville, Ala., has been making a trip with Joseph B. Falt, Jr., through the southwest for the purpose of introducing Mr. Falt to the trade in that territory. Mr. Falt is assistant to the president of the company.

George Harris, of C. R. Burr & Co., Manchester, Conn., recently made a trip through the south, going as far west as Texas, where he visited

Don't Buy Any Nursery Sprayer Until You Have Tried the PARAGON No. 5 With Money-Back Guarantee



We ship, freight paid, complete for 10 days' trial with money-back guarantee, with 25 ft. high-test spray hose, 10-ft. extension spray pipe and 3 nozzles.

Fill the 50-gallon container with any spray solution, whitewash or water paint. Take it anywhere; the wide convex steel wheel rims can't cut into turf; low suspension of removable container in steel chassis prevents upsetting on hillsides. The extraordinary pressure and long high-test spray hose enable you to do a thorough job of spraying or painting with very little effort and without changing location of the Sprayer.

Brass Air Compression chamber is 12 inches high by 4 inches diameter, with cast bronze top and bottom caps. Pump body, plunger and strainer also of brass, designed for lifetime service. Two agitators prevent solution from settling in container or clogging nozzles. Mail coupon for catalogue and 10-day trial offer.

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Send Free Catalogue, Price List and Trial Offer on Paragon Sprayers.

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P. O. State.....

EVERGREEN ROPING

(Exterior of Spruce or Balsam)
(Interior of Pine or Cedar)
8-in. diameter, 2¢ per ft.; 12-in., 2½¢;
16-in., 3¢.
Mixed with Red Huskus, add 50 per cent.

EVERGREEN WREATHS

(Exterior of Spruce or Balsam)
(Interior of Pine or Cedar)
18-in. diameter, 30¢; 24-in., 40¢; 36-in., 75¢; 48-in., \$1.50.
Mixed with cones and Red Huskus, add 50 per cent.
Baled 20-in. branches—Spruce and Balsam, \$2.00 per 100 lbs.
Pine and Arbor-vite, \$4.00 per 100 lbs.
Grave Blankets, \$10.00 per doz.
Christmas Trees—Natural or painted bright silver—all sizes.
All prices f.o.b. Morris, Minn. Write for complete list and special prices on quantity orders.
All material is selected and made up by hand by operators with years of experience in this work.

NORTHWESTERN EVERGREEN CO.
Morris, Minn.

**Vitamin B₁
—FOR PLANTS**

That amazing, life-giving plant tonic.
Experimenters report many startling results.
Don't pay layman-consumer prices. Supply your own toothpick and eyedropper! Buy in wholesale quantities—get more for your money.
New prices: Two decigrams (2/10 gram) —\$2.00. Five decigrams —\$3.95. One gram —\$5.85. Five grams —\$27.75. (One gram makes up to 30,000 gal. watering solution.) Write for attractive quantity prices and terms. Send trial order for gram TODAY.

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64 pages—5½x7½ inches—
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..... copies **CHARLIE CHESTNUT**

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City..... State.....

the extensive rose plantings of his firm at Tyler and saw his mother, Mrs. R. A. Harris, and his sister, Mrs. Paul Harrison, at Dallas. Mr. Harris reports that he found it dry over all the territory he crossed.

The Mount Hope Nurseries, Lawrence, Kan., are increasing their facilities for propagating by building a greenhouse approximately 22x33 feet.

SMITH STARTS AT OLATHE.

The purchase of three acres of land to be used as the nucleus for a small nursery has been announced by Noel Smith, Olathe, Kan. Mr. Smith, now on furlough from the United States forest service, intends to propagate a complete line of perennials and shrubs and to offer a complete landscape service.

Formerly employed by the Davey Tree Expert Co., Mr. Smith at one time grew perennials and cut flowers for the Kansas City market. Later he was instructor in floriculture and gardening at the Kansas state reformatory, Hutchinson. He resigned to take a position with the United States forest service, and from 1935 to 1937 he was in charge of the landscaping of Lake Shawnee, Topeka, Kan. This project consisted of a 400-acre lake and a 600-acre park.

RISE OF GRAND VIEW.

Completing thirty-five years in business, the Grand View Nurseries, Mount Vernon, N. Y., were the subject of a full-page article in the home town paper, the Daily Argus. Francis P. Mirabelli, father of the three sons who now operate the company, first engaged in home landscaping and gardening. Later he began bidding on government projects, and receipt of a number of these awards greatly increased the firm's activities. Upon the father's retirement, Anthony Mirabelli became president. Associated with him are his two brothers, Dominic and James Mirabelli. The newspaper article states that in September the Grand View Nurseries were successful in bidding on over a quarter-million dollars' worth of contracts. These included such projects as highway, school and post-office landscaping, as well as park planting materials and housing projects.

**THE PORTER****Twin-Cut No. 9****Professional—**

acclaimed by veteran and novice — brings amazing new performance features to one-hand pruning. A worthy team-mate to the Pointcut, finest of all-range pruners. Proper pruning and quick-healing cuts promote orchard health. Send for catalog of entire Porter line.

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AN-11

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**DAYTON
FRUIT TREE LABEL
CO.**

Ray and Kiser Sts. DAYTON, O.

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The scientific Covering Material used in the sterilization of soil by the pipe or tile steam method.—A heavy duck impregnated with steam-proof rubber... insuring complete and uniform sterilization. Pays for itself in one cooking by reduced fuel consumption.

Moderately Priced.

Write for prices and samples.

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Nursery Spades, Kunde Knives and Pruning Shears, Budding and Grafting Supplies, Tree Surgery Equipment. Write for Free 96-page Catalogue.

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Originators of patented **SEMI-POTTED PLANT AND BULB PACKAGE** for over-counter trade. Has **WATERING TUBE** and other unique features.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

Peonies: Tree and Herbaceous, best varieties. Oberlin Peony Gardens, Sinking Spring, Pa.

Osage Orange seed (*Maclura aurantiaca*), my specialty. New crop ready in November. Ray Wickliffe, Seneca, Kan.

BALSAM FIR SEED. 1938 crop in A-1 condition. \$1.00 per lb. Cash with order. N. S. HAYDEN, GORHAM, ME.

1939 CROP RED CEDAR SEED. PLATTE RIVER TYPE. 60c per lb.; 10 lbs. and over, 55c per lb. PREPAID. Cash, please. PRITCHARD NURSERIES, OTTAWA, KAN.

EVERGREENS. LARGE STOCK. Prized for immediate sale. White Fir, Colorado Spruce, Junipers, Arborvitae, all varieties; White Pine, Scotch Pine, Japanese Yews, etc. Nursery located near Rockford. Open for your inspection. For full information, address F. A. DAWSON, Winnetka Rd., Glenview, Ill.

Hardy Amur North Privet, 1-year, for lining-out or hedging. Wholesale prices for fall 1939. Per 1000
12 to 18 ins. \$10.00
6 to 12 ins. 7.00
Rooted cuttings 4.00
Hardwood cuttings 1.50
Cash with order. 500 at 1000 rate. No charge for packing. Wm. Mandel, Nurseryman, Bloomington, Ill.

BERBERIS THUNBERGII. 3-yr. transplanted, heavily branched. Per 10 Per 100 Per 1000
12 to 15 ins. \$1.00 \$8.00 \$70.00
15 to 18 ins. 1.25 10.00 90.00
18 to 24 ins. 1.75 14.00 120.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.25 18.00 160.00
Write for our New Wholesale Price List. WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

EVERGREENS. From 2½-in. pots. 100 1000
Biota Aurea Nana, 4 to 6 ins. 87.00 \$65.00
Woodward Globe, 5 to 7 ins. 7.50 70.00
Juniperus Hibernica (Irish), 6 to 8 ins. 6.50 60.00
Juniperus Stricta, 5 to 7 ins. 8.00 75.00
Juniperus Sabina, 5 to 7 ins. 7.00 65.00
Juniperus Andorra, 5 to 7 ins. 7.00 65.00
Juniperus Rigida, 5 to 7 ins. 8.00 75.00
Taxus Canadensis (spreader), 3 to 5 ins. 6.50 60.00
Taxus Capitata (upright), 3 to 5 ins. 7.50 70.00
BUCKEYE FLORAL SALES CO., Springfield, O.

PEACH AND PEAR. Dormant buds, graded 18 to 24 inches to 5 to 6 feet, choice stock. PEARS.

Baldwin, Howell,
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PEACH, thirty varieties, covering popular kinds. Prices reasonable, ask for our new price list.

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GURNEY'S FALL FESTIVAL.

Each year since 1928 the House of Gurney, Yankton, S. D., has held a fall festival to develop the good will which has built this enterprise to its present size in its seventy-three years of existence.

Besides selling seeds and nursery stock, the House of Gurney, Inc., distributes WNAX petroleum products, operating radio station WNAX at Yankton.

The big day of the festival was Sunday, October 22, when families came as far as 450 miles, and visitors were estimated at 30,000.

The company served pancakes, syrup and coffee, and the pancake line was continuous from 9:45 a. m. until 5:45 p. m. The number of persons in the line can only be estimated by the quantity of food consumed, and on that basis about 12,800 persons were there Sunday. The pancake line the first three days was estimated at 6,800, 9,500 and 10,500 respectively.

To entertain the crowd the entertainers of WNAX were used in the studio, on the streets and in the rooms of the company. In the intervals were held such contests as nail-driving, potato-peeling, hog-calling, husband-calling, pie-eating and amateur.

SPIRAEA ROSY BEAUTY.

Stock is being developed by M. J. Van Leeuwen, of the Continental Nurseries, Franklin, Mass., of a sport of *Spiraea Vanhouttei*, which he has named Rosy Beauty because of the color of buds and flowers. As they emerge, the buds become a rosy pink, closely resembling the formation and coloring of the flowering buds of *Daphne Cneorum*. When the buds open, the petals of each floret are a pure white with a deep carmine striping in the center. The seed pods are also rose-tinted, reports Mr. Van Leeuwen.

Stock is being worked up from the branch which sported on an old bush of *Spiraea Vanhouttei* in 1937, but it will be another couple of years before enough is available for a trade offering.

Attention Nurserymen

Broaden your field of activity. Establish a tree surgery department of your own. Due to public interest Goodrich Rubber and Van Ysahes patented method need national distribution. Full instructions on cavity excavation, bracing and filling, together with sales promotion ideas to meet competition in field, may be arranged for by reliable nurseries selected as our representatives in different localities.

Address No. 143, c/o American Nurseryman, 508 S. Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE

Rockmont Nursery, Boulder, Colorado

Long operated by the late D. M. Andrews. Overhead sprinkling system; modern brick home on grounds. Address R. S. Newcomer, Box 43, Boulder, Colorado.

THE Japanese Nursery, Houston, Tex., will do the landscaping for the local negro slum clearance project, its low bid having been approved by the Housing Authority of Houston.

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A fascinating record, in Burbank's own words, of his horticultural experiments and results. Illustrated with photographs. \$3.00.

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PROTECT
TREES - SHRUBS
against Rabbits
with COPPER SOAP
RODENT REPELLENT

Easily applied—economical—effective. Single application lasts an entire year. Quart, \$1.00; postpaid—covers 50 trees; Gallon, \$3.00; 5 gallons, \$12.50. Write for detailed literature.

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TOBACCO SCRAP (Broken Leaf)
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TOBACCO MULCH (Cut $\frac{1}{2}$ " mesh or less. A fine mulch plus 2% nicotine and 3% potash. Best practical mulch for lawns.)

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Price \$4.00 per 100 lbs. f.o.b. factory. Terms: Cash with Order - Freight Collect. Send 10 cents in stamps for 4-oz. sample.

W. S. MATHEWS & SONS, Inc.
"Tobacco since 1862" PADUCAH, KY.

IMPROVED HORMONE POWDER
VITAMONE
For Rooting Cuttings

3-oz. tin, \$1.00 1-lb. can, \$4.00

WESTVILLE LABORATORIES
Box 1363 New Haven, Conn.

CATALOGUES RECEIVED.

[In writing for a copy of any of the catalogues reviewed below, please mention that you saw it described in the American Nurseryman.]

Chase Nursery Co., Chase, Ala.—Fiftieth-anniversary trade list celebrates the event with 128 pages on enamel paper in yellow paper cover, numerous illustrations of stock in the fields, a 2-page airplane view of Chase and two plates in full color, of *Cornus florida rubra* and *Magnolia Soulangiana*. Descriptive paragraphs accompany the prices on the varieties of deciduous trees and shrubs, conifers, broad-leaved evergreens, vines and roses listed. Many items of lining-out stock are listed, as well as nursery tools and supplies.

Forest Nursery Co., Inc., McMinnville, Tenn.—Wholesale price list No. 2 for fall, 1939, includes in forty-eight pages and paper cover, pocket size, the usual list of shade trees, shrubs, hedge plants, evergreens, vines, fruit trees and lining-out stock.

Easterly Nurseries, Cleveland, Tenn.—Wholesale price list for fall, 1939, in eight pages carries limited list of fruit trees, conifers, broad-leaved evergreens and the flowering shrubs.

Richmond Nurseries, Richmond Beach, Wash.—Trade list of sixteen pages includes specimen conifers, broad-leaved evergreens and shrubs, deciduous shrubs and vines, as well as lining-out stock of some of the items.

G. A. McKee Nursery, Jacksonville, Tex.—Wholesale list of sixteen pages includes a considerable list of roses, fruits, especially peaches, and a limited list of trees, shrubs, evergreens and hedge plants.

Bolen Florist & Camellia Gardens, Lufkin, Tex.—Folder of ten pages picturing and describing varieties of camellias offered at wholesale.

Atlantic Nurseries, Inc., Berlin, Md.—Mimeographed autumn list of three large pages includes deciduous trees, shrubs, vines and roses, good until regular trade list is issued.

Snead Nursery Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.—Wholesale price list for fall, 1939, twenty-four pages in pocket size, including evergreens, fruit and shade trees, shrubs and lining-out stock.

Empire Nursery & Orchard, Baileyton, Ala.—Wholesale catalogue for fall and next spring, sixteen pages, $5 \times 10\frac{1}{2}$ inches, listing fruit trees, roses, broad-leaved and coniferous evergreens, hedge plants and other deciduous shrubs.

EASY GARDEN TOOL SOLD.

Purchase of the Easy garden raiser from the Cushman Motor Works, Lincoln, Neb., is announced by the Midland Co., hardware manufacturer, South Milwaukee, Wis. Patterns, dies, inventory, etc., have been moved to the new location, and this well known garden tool will be marketed under the same name, Easy, as in years past, states Vice-president C. P. Nourse.

FILLMORE NURSERY, a new establishment at Fillmore, Cal., is being operated by Charles Riland and Earl Maltby.

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incisa, Mame Cherry	.60	2.00
japonica	.35	1.30
lannesiana, Hitoya Cherry	.45	1.50
Maximowiczii	.45	1.50
serrulata, Oriental Cherry	.50	1.75
subhirtella, Higan Cherry	.65	2.25
subhirtella pendula	.75	2.75
triloba, Flowering Plum	.40	1.40
yeodensis, Yedo Cherry	.60	2.00

Prices F. o. b. New York

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Acer platanoides, Norway Maple	\$.90	\$1.25
spicatum, Mountain Maple	1.00	3.50
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" Shadblow, d. b.	.65	2.25
" stolonifera, Running Shadblow, d. b.	.75	2.50
Aristolochia tomentosa	.55	1.85
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" nigra, River Birch, c. s.	.50	1.80
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" cassinoides, Withe-rod, d. b.	.55	1.70
" lantana, Wayfaring Tree, d. b.	.60	1.80
" lentago, Nannyberry, d. b.	.55	1.75
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Chicago, Ill.

Abbreviatus (a-bré'vi-ä-tus). Abbreviated, shortened.
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Abies (ä-bi-ëz; ab-i-ëz). Fir.
Abobra (ä-bö'brä). Cranberry gourd.
Abortive (ä-bör'tiv). Imperfectly developed.
Abroma (ä-brö'mä). Australian woody plants; devil's-cotton.
Abronia (ä-brö'ni-ä). Sand verbena; wild lantana.
Abruptus (ä-brup'tus). Abrupt.
Abrus (ä'brüs). Tropical vines; Indian licorice.
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Acaulescent (ä-kä'lës'ent). Stemless, or apparently so.
Acaulis (ä-cä'lës). Stemless.
Acclimate (ä-klim'ät). Adjustment to different climate.
Acclimatize (ä-klim'ä-tiz). Adapting to new environment.
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Aceranthus (ä-se-ran'thus). Maplewort.
Acerbus (ä-së'r'bus). Harsh or sour.
Acerous (ä-së'rus). Needle-shaped.
Achene (ä-kë'n). Hard 1-seeded fruit.
Achilles (ä-ki'lës). Hardy perennials; yarrow, sneezewort.
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Achyranthes (ä-ki-ran'thëz). Bedding foliage plants.
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Acidanthera (ä-si-dan'thër-ä). Summer-blooming, tender corms.
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HILL'S EVERGREENS

Wholesale Catalogue

New fall catalogue for the trade has been mailed, but if you failed to receive a copy, we will send you it upon your request. We offer a large variety of Evergreens for lining out, also larger grades for immediate sale.

A Dealers' Descriptive Catalogue

About November 15, this new issue, containing 60 color plates and including several new pictures of Japanese Yew, will be ready. One copy mailed free. Additional copies at 50c.

Hill's Book of Evergreens

(Price \$3.50 each. Postage paid)

1,280 nurserymen have bought this book in the last 2 1/2 years. 7,000 copies sold to date. This is an authentic and simplified discussion of Evergreens designed to be of help to nurserymen and nursery salesmen. We gladly mail copies subject to approval.

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TREE MOVING CRANE
ON YOUR TRUCK in 10 Minutes*



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● Put it up or knock it down in fastest time! Operators praise the new Gar Wood Tree Moving Crane—simple, light, safe and low in cost. The unit consists of an all-steel platform body, tool boxes, adjustable jacks, universal sheave block, complete rack sides, Gar Wood Mead Morrison 3MB Winch with niggerhead, two speed forward and reverse power take-off, all controls and Crane complete with wire rope.

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